General Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

FOR 1859-60.

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GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES

For the Year 1859-60.

SECTION I.

PART I.—JUDICIAL.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. During 1859 peace and order reigned unbroken throughout the Punjab and its dependencies, and the action of the Civil Courts was uninterrupted.

Amount of litigation.

2. For the whole territory no less than 1,38,821 original suits were instituted; and of these, 14,327 remained undecided at the end of the year. Excluding from the comparison the divisions of Delhi and Hissar,—the returns from which were, in 1858, incomplete,—59,043 additional suits were instituted in 1859. It was very well known that the new rule of limitation, reducing the term from six to three years, would come into play in November, and that the creditor must previously sue his debtor, or be silent for ever; hence this grand *battue* of litigation. Moreover, by the proportionate graduation of the cost of law processes, justice,—particularly as regards small suits, which form the bulk,—had been made much cheaper. And cases of dispossession,—more generally excluded than formerly from criminal jurisdiction,—had become more nu-

Increase by new rule of limitation.

merous in the Civil Courts. Much despatch has been used in disposing of this large mass of work. The trials, on an average, were over in 23 days; about one-third of the cases were got rid of by confession of judgment by defendants. About 40 per cent. were decreed in full; 14 per cent. given in favor of defendants; 19 per cent., arranged by razeenamah; 7 per cent. dismissed in default and nonsuited. The Tehseeldars tried about two-fifths of the cases decided. The average value of each suit was nearly 61 rupees. It is remarkable that the value of suits is less by one-half than in 1858. The percentage of costs was rupees 5-3-5. About 8 per cent. of the decisions were given by arbitrators. The new rule regarding the compulsory registration of certain descriptions of bonds, has increased the number annually registered from 225 to 1845; but these are still for the most part deeds connected with real property, and no disposition is shewn to register simple contracts.

Duration of suits.

Registration of Bonds.

3. It is noticeable that, of decrees given, only one-third are executed by means of the Courts. The remainder are carried out by the parties themselves. This is considered advantageous, and is employed as an argument against abolishing process fees in the execution of decress.

Reforms in law and procedure.

4. The reforms introduced by Mr. Thornton, during the year, were these :—

Reduction of the period of limitation.

1*st*. REDUCTION OF THE PERIOD OF LIMITATION. This did not come into operation until late in the year, and its effects are not yet developed; but judging from past experience, the tendency will be beneficial. Previous to 1856, suits were heard within 12 years, but the period was then reduced to six years, in the case of sums claimed on bonds and accounts. The result was this: it became much easier to judge of the truth of such accounts, many more were discovered to be fabricated or exaggerated, and a large

proportion of the suits founded on them came to be dismissed. Still, it has been thought that the debtor is held at a disadvantage under the six years' rule, and in certain cases the term has been reduced to three years. Such cases include those relating to debt and accounts, not being partnership accounts, excepting those arising out of bond or partnership, disputes between master and servant, employer and agent; and cases relating to marriage, betrothal, and maintenance; all actions on simple contract not otherwise provided for; and claims to hereditary fees and the management of religious institutions. Again, in all cases relating to trespass, nuisance, personal grievance, pre-emption and caste, the limit has been fixed at three months.

2ndly. THE REGULATION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE. Nothing, certainly, can be worse than such evidence is at present; the bonds are of the rudest sort, containing no specific admission of obligation, and often unattested; and the books, kept at the pleasure of the creditor, are without any check in themselves. Bonds for sums above 50 rupees, are therefore now required to be registered either at the Tehseel or zillah courts, and accounts to comprehend both a ledger and day-book, models of which have been circulated. The people are very illiterate, and the innovation is rather a bold one. "These new rules," says Mr. Thornton, "though every means has been taken to promulgate them, can "hardly yet be said to be realized by the people, and some little "difficulty will be found in getting people to make use of registra-"tion, and it may be advisable to make endeavour to increase the "number of registry officers; and a change so important cannot be "expected to be introduced without considerable passive resistance; "but if persevered in, it will, I have no doubt, lead to a decrease "of litigation and a greater certainty of decrees." If the measure is successful, it will act as an incentive to education, which will probably be taken advantage of in our rural schools, now under the control of the district officers.

3rdly. GRADUATION OF THE COST OF SERVING PROCESSES. This change was suggested by the severity with which costs fell proportionately on suits for small sums. The charge was an average one, viz. 12 annas per process in the district courts, and 8 in those of the Tehseeldars. The new scale creates an *ad valorem* tax on the amount in litigation, at the rate of two and a half per cent,—the same as the institution fee. Under this scheme, a surplus of about one lakh of rupees has accrued to Government. It was proposed, consequently, that all process fees chargeable for the execution of decrees, should be abolished. But it was feared that the abolition might have the effect of discouraging the adjustment of decrees out of court, which at present takes place to a large extent. It was preferred, therefore, to commute these fees to an *ad valorem* tax of one per cent. As an experiment, the surplus which has already accrued, will be devoted to the payment for additional assistants to the Tehsildars, in places where the civil work is very heavy.

Sale of hereditary land in execution of decrees.

5. During 1859, only 27 applications were made to the courts for the sale of ancestral land in execution of decrees of court. Of these, 9 only were sanctioned. In 16 cases, the land was made over for a fixed period to the creditor, with ultimate reversion to the debtor. This process (suggested originally by His Excellency the Viceroy) appears to be very much in unison with native customs,—mortgages being as frequent as sales are rare. The Commissioner of Delhi (Mr. Brandreth) attributes the rarity of applications for the sale of land in satisfaction of decrees, to the operation of the Punjab pre-emption rules, which, he thinks, depreciate the selling price, and render it more profitable to the money-lender to retain the land under mortgage, until it is redeemed by the debtor. He would wish to see agricultural debtors put in a position to escape from their embarrassments, by means of insolvency laws.

Record of proceedings in English by the presiding officers.

6. Proceedings continue to be recorded in English by the presiding officers; and the general opinion appears to be that, with practice, the labor is by no means so excessive, as to outweigh the many acknowledged advantages of this method of record.

SECTION I.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Reported Crime.

7. The year 1859 is the first for which statistics of crime, embracing the Punjab and its Dependencies, are forthcoming. They show that, in all 46,918 crimes were reported, being one offence to 324 persons; of these, 23,692, or 1 to 641 persons, are classed as *heinous*, and 23,226 as minor. Leaving out the Delhi and Hissar divisions, (the returns for which for 1858 were not complete) it is shewn that there was an increase of 658 heinous, and a decrease of 303 minor offences. Murders were more numerous by 11; in the Peshawur district alone, 43 were committed. No case of thuggee was reported, and robberies of all kinds, attended with murder, decreased. But cases of wounding, with intent to murder, rose by 17, principally in the Peshawur district. Crimes of the second degree of atrocity, also somewhat increased. Culpable homicides were more frequent by 11 cases. Aggravated robberies rose in number, though in a less degree. There were 38 additional cases of aggravated assault; 10 of administering poisonous drugs; 41 of rape, 5 of incest, and 26 of unnatural crime. Amongst crimes of the third degree of atrocity, arson increased by 30 cases; simple dacoitees by 7; simple thefts were about the same as in 1858; the ratio of cattle thefts to other crimes increased; highway robberies diminished by 10, and burglaries by 191. In the fourth class of heinous crimes there is an addition of 390 cases under the head of adultery; but formerly many of these cases were classed under the denomination of "abduction." Now, owing to a change in the law, which admits of their

Increase of crime.

prosecution in the district criminal courts, charges of adultery are more frequent. Cases of coining and forgery have considerably fallen off. Minor offences call for no remark: there is no noticeable variation in number.

Comparative amount of crime.

8. The subjoined statement shows the comparative amount of crime for four years, commencing with 1856:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	1st class of atrocity.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	Total of heinous offences.	Minor offences.	Grand total.	REMARKS.
1856,	197	542	18,220	2,425	21,384	19,020	40,404	
1857,	195	560	17,376	2,258	20,889	17,512	38,401	
1858,	230	541	17,457	1,503	19,731	20,328	40,059	
1859,	238	681	17,555	1,915	20,389	20,625	40,414	Exclusive of Delhi & Hissar Divisions.
Ditto,	265	792	20,273	2,362	23,692	23,226	46,918	Inclusive of Delhi & Hissar divisions.

Its detection.

9. Out of 46,918 cases reported, 35,694 were brought to trial; and of these, 12,905,—or rather more than one-fourth the number reported,—involved heinous charges, on account of which, 22,364 persons were apprehended, 13,263 convicted, and 7,879 acquitted. Including minor offences, altogether 47,580 persons were convicted, and 7,879 acquitted. In the following table some of the ordinary comparative tests are applied:—

	1859.	1858.
	per cent.	per cent.
Proportion of cases brought to trial to cases reported,	75·86.	74·54.
Proportion of persons acquitted to the number tried,	25·91.	31·08.
Proportion of stolen property recovered,	27·50.	29·39.

10. On the whole, 1859 shows a fair degree of success. It may be added that the sentences of the district courts have less frequently been reversed in appeal.

Its punishment.

11. There were 56 capital punishments; 83 persons were imprisoned for life; 24 for periods exceeding 12 years. Only 1,225 were committed to the sessions courts,—a remarkably small number compared with former years, and attributable to the extended powers of the magisterial tribunals.

Effect of changes in penal law on punishments ordered by district courts.

12. Illustrative of the practical effect of the changes in the law on punishments ordered by the district courts, the following statement is subjoined :—

YEAR.	ACTUAL PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.										DETAIL OF COLUMNS 1 TO 4.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Imprisoned, simple.	Ditto, with fine.	Ditto, with flogging.	Ditto, with fine and flogging.	Fined, simple.	Flogged, simple.	Fined and flogged.	Suspended or dismissed.	Security or recognizance.	Total.	Imprisoned above 2 years.	Ditto 1 to 2 years.	Ditto from 6 months to 1 year.	Ditto 6 months and under.	Total.
1858,	6,902	496	339	30	22,134	3,455	26	1,072	2,761	37,215	1,365	1,212	1,699	3,491	7,767
1859,	2,355	1,233	1,009	1,706	25,183	2,832	686	791	5,709	41,504	275	1,038	1,330	3,660	6,303
* Difference,	−4,547	+737	+670	+1,676	+3,049	−623	+660	−281	+2,948	+4,289	−1,090	−174	−369	+169	−1,464

* Exclusive of Delhi and Hissar divisions.

The number of persons acquitted was about one-fourth of those put on their trial.

13. Original trials occupied, on an average, nine days, in cases in which the police were employed, and seven days, otherwise. Sessions trials averaged 17 days.

Duration of trials.

Detention of witnesses.

14. Out of 90,975 witnesses, 81,224 were detained only one day.

General results.

15. On the whole, therefore, it may be asserted, that the penal law has been efficiently administered. If there has been a slight comparative increase of crime, yet a larger proportion has been detected: more cases, relatively, were brought to trial; and it is shewn that, of persons tried, a larger proportion has been convicted.

Changes in law and procedure.

16. Allusion was made, last year, to the changes in the criminal law and procedure, introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Thornton, the Judicial Commissioner; and some proofs of their actual operation have already been given. The nature of these changes is thus sketched in Mr. Thornton's report for 1859:—

17. "Fine was rendered a universal punishment, and the "courts were given a right to recover by distraint and sale. The "Deputy Commissioner's power was fixed at 500 rupees on each "person, the power of his subordinates being smaller. The Commis- "sioner could fine to the amount of rupees 2,000, and the Judicial "Commissioner to 10,000 rupees, on his own authority, whilst "larger mulcts required sanction by the local Government.

"Offences were divided into three classes; those in which "imprisonment was a necessary part of the punishment: secondly, "those in which imprisonment might, or might not be imposed, at "the discretion of the court; and, thirdly, those in which this pu- "nishment was entirely prohibited, unless as an alternative mea- "sure, when fine had not been realized.

"Flogging was legalized for certain offences, in classes one "and two, under certain limitations. To increase the rigor of "punishment, and thus empower us to curtail the duration of sen-"tences, labor was made imperative on all convicts. The per-"mission to commute it for fine was abrogated entirely."

Their effects.

18. The effects of these reforms are very perceptible in the returns for 1859. The diminution in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment; the abridgment of the terms of imprisonment; the more frequent resort to flogging and fine, are all strongly marked. The number of convicts in jail at the end of the year, has also declined from 11,802 in 1858, to 10,030 in 1859.

Question regarding the increase of crime.

19. It has been questioned if the new scale of penalties has tended to augment crime, and if it may not have been too leniently applied. Coincidently, there has certainly been a slight increase of heinous offences. But the Commissioner of Mooltan, alone has attributed it to the mitigation of the period of imprisonment. The Judicial Commissioner does not admit this conclusion; still he has pointed out the necessity of a just discrimination, of making punishment really exemplary, and of superadding,—as may be done under the new law, wherever stripes and fine are inapplicable,—an adequate term of imprisonment.

New jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioners.

20. The Deputy Commissioners have now authority to dispose, finally, of charges relating to the following offences, formerly cognizable by the sessions courts only :—

Manslaughter.

Affray attended with homicide, or severe wounding.

Rape.

Unnatural crime.

Adultery.

Forgery.

Counterfeiting coin.
Procuring abortion.
Perjury.

The Commissioners have, in consequence, been relieved of much labor, and the number of persons committed fell from 1,736 to 1,029.

Rescue of young girls from prostitution.

21. It has also been made penal to introduce girls of tender age into brothels, in which it has been customary to bring them up to prostitution. Under this regulation, 69 girls have been rescued and withdrawn, 36 have been restored to their parents, and 33 made over to other parties. It has been ascertained that 1,034 girls, who are alleged to have been born in brothels, still remain in them. It has not yet been deemed advisable to interfere between parent and child, but Mr. Thornton has given his opinion, that "interference is justifiable and called for."

Great diminution of charges of dispossession in criminal Courts.

22. The result of the measure by which cases of dispossession or wrongful innovation, have been, as far as possible, excluded from the criminal courts, is that the number of such cases before the magisterial courts, has declined from 4,053 in 1858, to 79 in 1859, without any apparent disadvantage.

Treatise of Criminal law prepared.

23. A classified epitome of offences, defining the jurisdiction of the several courts, the punishments due to offences, and the law under which they may be applied, has been published for the guidance of officers, and a "Manual of Punjab Criminal Law," compiled by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, is in the press, and will, in future, form a text-book for examination and general reference.

Reduction of forms and Statements.

24. A committee, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Cust, appointed to review the periodical returns required in the criminal and other departments, have, very materially, diminished

their bulk and frequency, without reducing the statistical information which they afford.

Mr. Thornton's improvement of the local law.

25. Mr. Thornton's judicial reforms, both criminal and civil,—intelligently conceived, thoroughly matured, and lucidly promulgated,—have contributed much to the amelioration of Punjab law.

Extraordinary crimes.

26. This section may be concluded with a notice of some extraordinary crimes committed during the year.

Suttee in Hissar.

27. The occurrence of a Suttee, at Koongurh in the Hissar district, led to the dismissal, by order of the Lieutenant Governor, of the entire body of police through whose negligence it was permitted to take place.

28. * * * * * * *

Mahomedan agitation regarding the Imam Mehndee.

29. During the summer, an ostentatious account of the appearance in Arabia of an Imam,—commonly identified with "the "Imam Mehndee,"—a prophet expected by the Mahomedans at the end of the world,—appeared in several native newspapers, published in different parts of India. The subject was much discussed by the Mahomedans of Lahore, and several parties were convicted of publicly uttering sedition, and sentenced to various slight punishments, which had the effect of putting an end to the temporary excitement. It came out also, that there had been a discussion amongst certain Mahomedans employed in the educational department, concerning the legality, in reference to their faith, of serving the British Government. About the same time a *fakeer*, named Habeeb Shah, was convicted of distributing seditious papers in the Sealkote district, and making overt proposals for rebellion, and the murder of Europeans. This man was executed. The sensation soon ceased, but it served to shew the ease with which the people, owing to their ignor-

ance and superstition, can be imposed upon by designing characters.

Customs officers invested with criminal jurisdiction over their own establishments.

30. During the year, the officers of the Customs Department were invested with the criminal jurisdiction of an Assistant Magistrate over members of their own establishments.

SECTION I.

PART III.—POLICE.

Suppression of Infanticide.

31. It is satisfactory to observe that the local reports are more than usually emphatic in asserting the gradual extinction of infanticide. Amongst the Bedees,—the hereditary priesthood, descended from Baba Nanuk,—resident at Dehra in the Goordaspoor district, there are now one hundred and seventy two girls. None of these is more than eleven years of age;—a fact sufficiently demonstrating that their preservation is entirely owing to British interference. In the Kangra district,—formerly so notorious for the commission of infanticide in Rajpoot families,—a careful register of female births is also kept. In 1859, such births were reported as being considerably *in excess* of male births. This error is attributed to fear of the penalties under which female births are registered. The record of male births, not being made under penalties, is less attended to. It has been ascertained that, of 1,923 girls born during the year, rather more than one-fourth died; a proportion not greater than can be accounted for by ordinary causes. It appears certain that this unnatural crime is on the decrease amongst the tribes formerly addicted to its commission, and the result justifies the cautious measures which have been used for its suppression, and their future continuance.

Detection of Thugs, Dacoits, &c.

32. The separate office for the detection of thugs, dacoits, and poisoners, has persisted in its operations, under the direction of Captain McAndrew. The extinction of thuggee is

only prevented by the number of old, hardened practitioners at large. Altogether, thirty persons were arrested during the year, of whom eleven were committed to the sessions court. One man,—a descendant of Wuzeer, who first introduced the crime into the Punjab,—was executed at Lahore, three murders being proved against him. Two cases of thuggee have been reported in the Sirsa district. The Lieutenant Governor is strongly in favor of maintaining this special agency. He believes that, were it abolished, murder and robbery would increase.

Absence of Dacoitees.

33. No case of dacoitee has been reported.

Increase of poisoning.

34. Attention has been drawn to the practice of poisoning, by giving *dutoora*. A Punjabee Mussulman confessed to 17 murders effected by these means. A pretended Syud, who had long travelled about the country as a religious impostor, was hung at Lahore in November,—six cases of administering *dutoora*, two of which were fatal, being proved against him. No less than twelve deaths, resulting from the administration of *dutoora*, have been verified. The detection of this crime is difficult. Its commission is peculiar to no class. No organized gangs practice it. *Dutoora* grows in many parts of the Punjab, and its acquisition cannot be prevented, like that of mineral poisons. Now, it is given in the form of a sweetmeat to a traveller, then, mixed up in a family dinner, by the poisoner disguised as a *fakeer* or a Brahmin; or administered to a dancing girl, in order to plunder her ornaments, or to a cartman, for the sake of his bullocks. The accomplices hang back until the drug has taken effect, and consequently are seldom identified. It will probably be necessary to make the possession of concealed *dutoora* a criminal offence, and punish it accordingly. The apprehension and conviction of the poisoners are mainly attributable to the special thuggee agency.

35. In the Lahore district, a plan has been tried of working the bad characters, confined in jail, on the roads. Task-work is measured out to them, for which they receive wages. Any attempt to escape is punished. Their presence is ensured by constant roll-calls. This plan is favorably spoken of. Attempts at escape have been few. The men soon get accustomed to the labor; they see their friends; and begin to save a little money. If withdrawn from surveillance, they would certainly return to their old habits of theft. If replaced in prison, they not only choke up the jails, but they have not the same chance of reformation. But being forced to labor, yet getting fair wages, they are saved from their old temptations, and habituated to the sweets of rewarded industry.

Bad characters, not convicted of crime, but imprisoned in default of giving security, forced to labor.

36. In the Sealkote district, an experiment is being made with the view of training the gipsy tribe of Sansees to agriculture. Their habits of theft are notorious, and it is good evidence of the justice of enforcing the responsibility of village landholders, that a Sansee can always obtain security for his good behaviour, by feeing the head-men, according to a well-understood tariff. During the last year, the Sansees resident in purgunah Duska have been collected together, and kept under surveillance. Some uncultivated land has been made over to them, in which wells have been dug. Cattle and ploughs were recently given to the Sansees by the Deputy Commissioner. Their hereditary prejudices are much against ploughing, or any fixed occupation; nevertheless, they commenced breaking up the soil with a good deal of publicity, in the presence of the district officials, and it is considered by Captain Urmston, that a step towards their permanent settlement has been taken. They are bound to repay the advances of money made to them by Government. This experiment was started by

Sansees made to plough.

Mr. E. A. Prinsep, who was struck by the amount of undetected crime committed by the Sansees and other wandering tribes.

37. The omission to report the open propagation of sedition so long practised by the *fukeer*, Hubeeb Shah, who was hung at Lahore, has led to two villages being heavily fined. This impostor prophesied the immediate advent of the 'Imam Mehndee,' for about a year, in the Sealkote district, without any information being given to the authorities. "He dressed "in a conical-peaked hat, long robe, green scarf, and loose trowsers. "Standing at the *takya* (which is a public place at one end "of the village) he would call in a loud voice upon God. "Then he would proclaim in a similar manner, the coming reign "of the 'Imam Mehndee.' He was the precursor and deputy of "the 'Imam,' who would appear that very year. He called on "the Mahomedans to assemble under the flag of the Imam, "and Hindoos under the standard of their Goddess; those who "should fail herein would be punished by the "Imam." He would "lay a small praying cloth on the ground, put rupees on it, look up "to heaven, and say, 'I see the Imam coming, to horse, to "horse.' This kind of preaching went on for at least four days. "One head-man is a Chowdree, of some influence in the neighbour-"hood. He was present at the preaching, so was the other head-"man, so were the two village watchmen, so were many others "of the village. The village accountant, and the money-lender were "also aware of it. All this is admitted by these people."

Neglect of village landholders to report disloyalty.

"Here," (continues the Commissioner, Mr. Temple.) "we see "a man, probably from the dregs of the population, assuming the "garb of religion, a disguise so flimsy as to deceive only the rustic "or the vulgar, going about for twelve months (perhaps for years) "through one of the most prosperous and contented districts of "the Punjab, preaching sedition, and extorting alms, never hin-"dered or informed against by the people, and only arrested when "at last he proceeded to a palpably overt act. It is painful to

"think how easily impostures of this kind are arranged, how "much the impostor is favored by the people, if not from disaffection, at all events from indifference, and unwillingness to come "forward."

38. The following is a comparative return of the strength and cost of the civil police :—

Return of Civil Police.

	Strength.	Cost per mensem.
On 1st January, 1859,...........	11,183	77,226.
Ditto, 1860,...........	11,292	80,125.
Difference,...............	+109	+2,899.

SECTION I.

PART IV.—JAILS.

39. The alterations in the penal law sensibly affected the number of persons imprisoned. The admissions in 1858 amounted to 33,656, and in 1859, declined to 22,117. The number of convicts in jail at the end of the year, decreased from 11,862 to 10,000. The great healthiness which has prevailed in the prisons generally, is attributed, by the Inspector, to the reduction in the number of inmates. There have, however, been some cases of scurvy. The average rate of mortality was so low as 2.35 per cent. The actual disbursements have been reduced to four lacs per annum, being a saving of nearly 40,000 rupees on the previous year; but deducting the cost of the permanent guard, the real expenditure has been only 2½ lacs of rupees. The cost of each prisoner has been rupees 16-14-4, and is as low as it can be brought. But the Inspector has shown that economy is not equally practised in all the jails. The number of juvenile convicts has somewhat increased. No great progress has been made in the instruction of the prisoners. It is shown that each prisoner employed on manufactures,

Decrease in the number of prisoners effected by changes in the penal law.

earns about eight rupees; and half a lac of rupees has thus accrued to Government. The Inspector considers that a much larger sum ought to be raised. The earnings vary unaccountably in different jails. At Umritsur, each prisoner earns nearly 24 rupees; in the Central jail at Lahore, only two rupees; it is obvious that much must depend on management, and that there is room for improvement. The buildings have been kept in repair entirely by prison labor. Fifteen in every hundred are told off for the menial duties formerly performed by paid blacksmiths, barbers, sweepers, &c., and a saving of nearly 60,000, rupees has thus been effected. But the Inspector appears to doubt if the remainder are compelled to labor as severely or as profitably as they ought to be. Escapes from jail have really been reduced to a minimum, or to 0·08 per cent; out of 10 who got away, 7 were recaptured. Solitary confinement is limited to fifteen days at a time, and to four occasions during the year. No mental injury has resulted. An experiment is in progress in the Central Jail, (Lahore) whereby monitors, selected from the prisoners, undertake the duty of guarding the convicts within the wards, heretofore performed by paid Burkandazes, who are said to be less trustworthy than the prisoners themselves, particularly when the latter are exempted from labor and irons, and otherwise favored. This experiment has not yet had a sufficient trial, but is being carefully tested. Dr. Hathaway has continued to inspect the Punjab jails, during the year, with the same minute attention which has tended so much to their improvement, and won for him the confidence of Government.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Decline of Land Revenue.

40. There has been a slight decline in the land revenue, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.
1858-59,	1,87,79,783	1,82,26,791	5,52,992	43,398	76,590	2,00,263	2,29,420
1859-60,	1,86,13,196	1,81,68,735	4,44,465	33,07 2	53,787	1,59,776	1,97,830

Reductions of assessment.

41. Considerable reductions have been granted, in different localities, on account of over-assessment, both in the past and present year. As the revised assessments now approach completion, the necessity for further reductions will cease. The assessment will then be a light one, spread over a large area, as the jagheers will gradually fall in, owing to the demise of the present holders. The recent grants in reward for services have, to a certain extent, caused reductions.

Grants in reward for services during the rebellion.

Coercive processes very rare.

42. Coercive measures, whether against person or property, have been exceedingly rare; and wherever the revenue is moderately assessed, its collection is easy.

Settlement work nearly completed.

43. Settlements, or revisions of settlements, have been in progress during the year, in most of the districts. But the great bulk of the work has been completed.

44. The jageerdars have been freed from the charge which has hitherto been made upon them, when they resorted to the assistance of the Government revenue officials in the realization of their rents.

Jageerdars exempted from payment for assistance of Govt. Revenue Officers.

45. Attention has been paid by the Officiating Financial Commissioner, Mr. R. N. Cust, to the abridgment of useless forms, both English and vernacular. Business has newly been distributed into departments and unnecessary returns and reports dispensed with. In this way, as the work is on the increase, any call for additional establishment has been prevented.

Revision and abridgment of Forms.

46. The fall of rain was below the average: but the wheat harvest was, in the Punjab, unusually fine, and the price of agricultural produce slightly improved.

47. Tenant right has been a good deal discussed. Mr. R. Cust makes the following remarks on this subject, in his Annual Report:—" We are " gradually working out an equitable tenant right code: we have " ruled that the tenant, with right of occupation, can sub-let, or " in other words, maintain a constructive occupancy; that the " right of transfer may be an incident of his tenure, though not ordi- " narily so; he is entitled, moreover, to pay at *certain* rates, not " *absolutely fixed* rates, but capable of *judicial* fixation, and vary- " ing with the prosperity of the neighbourhood;—and where the " tenant pays the revenue rate of the village, the non-record of " *malikana* at settlement does not bar (whatever period may have " elapsed) the trial of *that* matter on its own merits: his rent " cannot be converted from grain to cash, without his consent, or " his fault. On the other hand, we have ruled that no new cus- " tomary rights of occupancy are now forming, that no period of " tenancy will give any right to tenants at will as so recorded."

Tenant rights.

SECTION II.

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND OPIUM.

48. This branch has somewhat recovered from the depression noted on the dissolution of the sepoy regiments. The increase amounts to rupees 71,001.

PART III.—SALT.

Increase of Salt revenue consequent on incorporation of the Delhi territory with Punjab, and enhancement of duty.

49. Since the incorporation of the Delhi territory with these provinces, the salt revenue has become an important source of income, with the following distinct avenues of supply:—

I. The Delhi and Hissar Customs Line, with a duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund on the produce of the great salt lakes near the desert.

II. The Sutlej Preventive Line, which brings in no direct revenue.

III. The Sind Sagur or Cis-Indus Mines, which are the property of Government, and the produce of which is now sold at the rate of rupees 2-3 per maund.

IV. The Trans-Indus or Kohat mines.

Compared with the preceding year, there has been an increase of rupees 64,099. This is mainly attributable to purchases made in anticipation of the late increase in the price of the Cis-Indus salt. It is not expected that the present high figure will be annually maintained.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

Augmented by accession of the Western Jumna Canal.

50. This branch has been materially augmented by the accession of the Western Jumna Canal to the Punjab Provinces. Deficient rains have enhanced the revenue. No tax can be more satisfactory; it can be exacted only with the consent, and to the advantage, of the payer. The increase on the previous year amounts to rupees 81,459.

PART V.—TRADE TAX.

Imposition of certain Taxes equivalent to an Income Tax of 3 per cent.

51. Pending the perfection of the comprehensive financial measures of the Legislative Council, and in consideration of the deficiency of specie, to which the inland situation of the Punjab renders its administration liable, the Viceroy sanctioned the imposition of certain taxes proposed by the Lieutenant Governor. The foundation of these was the scale of licence duties originally proposed in the Legislative Council, and which in effect amounted to an income tax of three per cent. on all incomes below two-thousand rupees. In the assessment of these duties, a general apprehension was found to pervade the principal cities, of the inquisition necessary to the computation of the income of individuals. And the leading city of Umritsur offered to contribute to the State a sum equivalent to that which might be estimated to accrue from the income tax, by trebling the town duties already levied for municipal purposes, rather than submit to the appraisement of private fortunes. At the time, no general fiscal policy had been laid down; and in the Punjab it was considered of greater importance to raise the revenue, without delay and without creating discontent, than according to the theoretical canons of taxation. The Lieut. Governor therefore empowered the local authorities to allow the large cities to compound for the income tax, by raising an equal revenue through the town duties. In petty boroughs and villages, the income tax took effect. In some districts, especially in the Mooltan division, town duties were rarely levied, and the whole non-agricultural population was made to contribute at

Apprehension of Traders that the new Tax would be inquisitorial.

And their offer to pay a treble Octroi duty instead.

Large cities allowed to compound for the new tax by raising an equal revenue by the town duties.

Income tax imposed on the smaller towns and villages.

the rate of three per cent. on their incomes. Without claiming for the scheme any refined equality, or universal applicability in practice, it has certainly the merit of being well adapted to the people concerned; of being submitted to willingly and without complaint, and of extreme cheapness of collection. It has also had the effect of preparing the minds of the people for the general measures of the legislature. Many of the Jageerdars, for instance, will now rather gain than lose by the income tax; and the apprehension of the towns-people must have been much diminished by the treatment of their brethren in the villages. The town duties have not proved to have been pitched so high as to interfere with trade. The yield of these taxes for six months has been rupees 9,75,807.

Yield of the new taxes.

PART VI.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

52. Under this head there has been an increase of rupees 5,53,421.

53. On the whole, there has been an improvement in the revenue of rupees 18,04,758. Considering the unelastic character of Indian finance, the combined and recurring causes which have, ever since annexation, rather reduced than augmented the land tax, and the stationary level of minor sources of income, this result must be deemed matter of congratulation. It springs chiefly from the bold inroad which was this year made on the non-agricultural hoards, which had never before paid duty to the State.

Total increase of Revenue.

54. The following table shows, at one view, the comparative revenue of 1858-59 and 1859-60 :—

Comparative Statement of revenue.

Year.		Land Tax.	Tribute from dependent States.	Spirits, Drugs, Opium.	Salt.	Canal Income.	Trade Tax.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1858-59,	Rs.	1,82,26,7[illegible]1	3,05,929	6,74,356	48,87,629	3,89,741	...	20,86,208	2,65,70,654
	£	1,822,679	30,592	67,435	488,762	38,974	...	208,620	2,657,065
1859-60,	Rs.	1,81,68,735	4,22,956	7,45,357	49,51,728	4,71,200	9,75,807	26,39,629	2,83,75,412
	£	18,16,873	42,295	74,535	495,172	47,120	97,580	263,962	2,837,541
Difference,	Rs.	−58,056	+1,17,027	+71,001	+ 64,099	+81,459	+9,75,807	+5,53,421	+18,04,758
	£	−5,805	+11,702	+7,100	+6,409	+ 8,145	+97,580	+55,342	+180,475

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

55. It was intimated, last year, that the Lieutenant Governor was not satisfied with the working of the educational department in these provinces. Organic defects existed, which neutralised the exertions of the superintending officers. Reports on the subject were accordingly called for, as well from the civil authorities, as the departmental functionaries. A very elaborate commentary on the past operations and their tendency, was also submitted by Mr. Roberts, the Officiating Financial Commissioner, under whose general control, up to that time, they had been carried on. In the several accounts submitted, there was a very general agreement as to the unsatisfactory results of the efforts which had been made, during the three years foregoing, to diffuse education amongst the people. Those efforts had been vigorous and comprehensive. But in the endeavours to establish a uniform system and a pervading machinery, sufficient regard had not been had to the means, without which these could not be successful. After a careful review of the information collected, the Lieutenant Governor was inclined to trace the acknowledged imperfections of the system, mainly to the following causes :—

Organic defects in previous system.

1*st*. The inferiority of the native Superintendents. These were mostly foreigners from Hindoostan. A similar class has not yet arisen in the Punjab, and only third-rate men found it worth while to take service so far from their homes. Notwithstanding which, the supervision of the Teksili and Village schools was committed to these incompetent men, in preference to delaying the operations.

Their causes.

Inferiority of the native Superintendents.

2*ndly*. The excessive extent of the circles superintended by the European Inspectors. Each included some 600 schools, which the

Inspector was supposed to visit and examine yearly. In each division was a native Deputy Inspector, and in each district a Sub-Deputy Inspector, whose reports and accounts came before the European Inspector, and took up a great part of his time. It was physically impossible for him to exert that searching control, and initiate that wholesome impulse, without which the whole machinery became inactive and mischievous.

3rdly. The dissociation of the educational department from the civil authorities. The people seldom bestir themselves, even in matters of which they approve, without an impulse from above, whilst they will often strenuously exert themselves to accomplish the purposes of the powers that be. Now, although individuals amongst them occasionally display an extraordinary desire for learning, in general—as might be expected amongst an uneducated people—there is very great apathy on the subject. It is true that the department is a State Institution. But the people are accustomed to learn the will of the government through the District Officer, whom alone they regard as its representative. And they inferred that the spread of education was a secondary matter, because he had nothing to do with it.

4thly. The incapacity of the school-masters. For the Tehsili schools, only inferior men from Hindoostan were procurable. The village schools were taught by the old masters, who were loath and incompetent to enforce the new-fangled curriculum of study. It would have been better had these village schools not been interfered with, until fit masters had been trained for them in the Normal schools.

56. Such were the leading defects ascertained to exist. The following are the measures, devised by the Lieutenant Governor, for their correction. They came into operation at the commencement of the current official year:—

Measures devised for their correction.

1*st*. The native Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Deputy Inspectors, —many of them foreigners,—have been dismissed with gratuities, and their appointments abrogated. Such as are fit, will probably obtain employment as school-masters. By their dismissal, considerable funds become capable of more advantageous appropriation.

2*ndly*. The general superintendence of the vernacular schools, —Tehsili and Village,—has been transferred to the District Officers.

3*rdly*. The expense of the Tehsili schools, heretofore paid from the general revenues, has been transferred to the one per cent. fund.

4*thly*. Arrangements have been made for increasing the number and efficiency of the Normal schools for training vernacular masters. The character of the education imparted will greatly depend upon the efficiency of these school-masters.

5*thly*. A commencement has been made in the establishment of high schools at the chief towns of the principal districts, where the study of English may be pursued under competent masters, without excluding vernacular instruction. The saving effected by the dismissal of the native Superintendents, and by defraying the expense of the Tehsili schools from the one per cent. fund, will be devoted to the improvement and multiplication of these superior schools.

6*thly*. The aid given to good private institutions for secular instruction,—whether under the direction of Missionaries or not,—has been increased in amount.

7*thly*. The Director of Public Instruction has been placed in direct communication with the local Government.

Great improvements anticipated from the change.

57. These measures have been at work for too short a time, as yet, to render their effects apparent, but there is every reason to anticipate, from their introduction, a great improvement in the cha-

racter of the educational institutions, and an increase to their popularity.

Review of the past year's operations.

58. A rapid review of the progress of the department during the year, must close this section.

59. In consequence of the discovery of serious irregularities in the management of his office, it became necessary to remove the Inspector of the Rawul Pindee circle.

Zilla schools.

60. In the attendance at the four principal Zilla schools there was a decline from 783 to 723.

Tehsili schools.

61. At the 140 Tehsili schools, the number of pupils was 10,353, being an increase of 1,200 on the former year.

Village schools.

62. The number of one per cent. village schools decreased from 2,029 to 1,704. But in the average daily attendance, amounting to 27,264, there was a slight improvement.

Private Institutions.

63. At private institutions, the attendance rose from 1,025 to 1,424.

64. English students increased from 860 to 1,725.

Additional Normal schools established.

65. Six additional Normal schools, for the training of vernacular teachers, were established, and the students increased from 75 to 292.

Grants in aid increased.

66. The money granted in aid of private institutions was augmented, from rupees 6,812 to rupees 8,960.

Indigenous Schools.

67. The number of pupils at indigenous schools, exempt from Government instruction, is stated at 63,090; but it is admitted that the returns are doubtful.

Comparative statement of students and daily attendance.

68. Excluding these, therefore, the following figures will show, comparatively with the preceding year, the aggregate number of students:—

Year.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.
1858-59, ...	21,653	13,521	2,780	37,954	34,718
1859-60, ...	24,493	17,016	4,177	45,686	42,288

69. The total expenditure from all sources has been a little short of 3½ lakhs, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Cost of supervising establishment, ...	93,643	10	6
Cost of Government schools, ...	65,521	3	3
Schools in receipt of aid, ...	26,861	6	9
Cost of one per cent. schools, ...	1,56,442	5	1
Total, ...	3,42,468	9	7

The amount contributed by the State was rupees 1,62,622-8-6; and of this, rupees 68,978 were spent on schools: not on supervision.

Book Department.

70. The number of books sold, increased from 29,579 to 53,225.

Normal Schools.

71. There are only two schools at present, in which the range of instruction is sufficiently extensive to qualify students for the University examination. One is at Delhi, the other at Umritsur.

At Delhi.

The Delhi school is supported by a bequest of Nuwab Fuzl Ali. There are eight classes, and in all but one, English is taught as well as the vernacular. The subjects are English reading and translation, his-

tory, geography, arithmetic, natural philosophy, euclid and algebra. But the Inspector complains that the knowledge of the boys is, too generally, superficial. He has endeavoured to introduce a better system, by appointing fixed hours for the study of each subject, and by paying some of the students to act as teachers. Two peculiarities are noted: the pupils greatly dislike being made to study their own language as well as English; and they all desire to begin geometry before they have mastered arithmetic. Altogether there are 254 students. Two scholarships have lately been founded by native gentlemen.

At Umritsur.

72. At the Umritsur school there are 219 names on the register. Of these students, only 43 learn English. Classes in which Goormookhee and Sanscrit were taught, and which have hitherto been largely attended, have recently been abolished. The services of an English head-master have now been procured, and the appropriation of State funds has been enlarged. There is also a good Missionary school at Umritsur, but it is found that, in large towns, there is room for both.

Establishment of a first class school at Lahore as a nucleus for a College.

73. On the visit of the Governor General to Lahore, the Sirdars made an express request that a College might be founded at Lahore. The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, took immediate measures for the creation of a first class school. At Lahore and in its neighbourhood, many of the chiefs and courtiers of the Sikh monarchy reside. They retain all their aristocratic exclusiveness, whilst they are sufficiently alive to the exigencies of the future, to desire education for their sons.

Two Departments formed for the upper and lower classes.

To meet their wishes, two departments have been made in the school. Into the higher, none but the sons of persons who are eligible for the Governor General's Durbar, are admissible: in the lower, there is no distinction of rank. This arrangement is extremely

agreeable to the upper class, and without it, they would not have sent their sons ; as it is, there are now about 60 boys in the higher department, and 140 altogether. The change which may be hoped for in the Sikh aristocracy, may be measured by the fact, that Runjeet Singh used to keep his royal accounts by cutting notches on a stick. In this school, an entrance, donation and tuition fees have been made leviable, and these dues will generally be collected in Government schools, for the future.

Donation and tuition fees levied.

Expected advantages from the recent reforms.

74. With the Director of Public Instruction in direct communication with Government ; with the attention of the Inspectors concentrated on the development of the higher class of schools, on the dissemination of European learning, on the training of vernacular school-masters, and on the provision of suitable books ;—with the urban and village vernacular schools under the inspection and encouragement of the District Officers and their subordinates, acting in communication with the departmental officers ;—with the elevation and increase of high schools and training institutions, and the new impulse given to private seminaries ;—with the facilities for education afforded to the higher classes ;—the Lieutenant Governor indulges in the hope that, in the present year, the diffusion both of western science and of vernacular rudimental instruction, may be permanently promoted.

Mention of Departmental officers.

75. In this department, the services of Lieutenant E. H. Paske and Captain Fuller, successively Directors of Public Instruction during the year, and of Lieutenant Holroyd, Inspector, deserve acknowledgment.

SECTION IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Works of internal improvement retarded for want of funds.

76. Restrictions on expenditure have interfered with the prosecution of works of internal improvement, with the exception of the Baree Doab Canal; but a considerable outlay has been made for the accommodation of troops.

PART I.—ROADS.

Grand Trunk Road.

77. The great break in the road has hitherto been between the Sutlej and Lahore. Much has been done towards the construction of this section during the past year. Between Jullundhur and the Sutlej,—a distance of thirty miles,—one layer of metal has been completed, and travelling is easy. Between the Beas and Sutlej the land is low, and a large embankment has to be made; this work is now nearly finished. When this section has been metalled, the road will be macadamized from Delhi to Lahore. Much, however, remains to be done for its permanent perfection. Repairs of the metalling are, in many places, indispensable. Including the branch from Loodhiana to Ferozepore, the length between Delhi and Lahore is 390 miles. The metal is seldom more than six inches in thickness, and in many places much less. Great wear and tear, therefore, will often necessitate the entire re-metalling of the road. Until the metal has been raised to nine inches, the road must be considered unfinished. But the expense is large, and will be spread over some years; it will amount, as now estimated, to nearly ten lakhs.

Sutlej and Beas Section.

State of metalling.

State of Bridges.

78. Again, many of the principal bridges are temporary, and some of the streams most obstructive of traffic, altogether without bridges. Careful surveys have been made, and designs

and estimates are under preparation; but except at a very much increased rate of expenditure, the work will extend over many years.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

79. The progress of the Lahore and Peshawur road has been somewhat retarded, from the difficulty of procuring labour. The expenditure amounted to nearly two lakhs of rupees. His Excellency the Viceroy, having travelled the whole length, has determined that this road shall be metalled, as early as practicable.

Murree and Abbottabad Road.

80. A road between Murree and Abbottabad is under construction, the length is about 32 miles; and the country through which it passes, mountainous and difficult. During the winter, work is interrupted by the snow.

District Roads.

81. By the District Officers, 825 miles of earthen, and 21 miles of metalled road, have been made from local funds.

Expenditure.

82. The expenditure by the Chief Engineer, on communications, has amounted to nearly 8½ lakhs.

PART II.—CANALS.

Baree Doab Canal.

83. The portion of the Baree Doab Canal, which has been commenced upon, comprises:—

14	miles	of the main Canal;
62	,,	or the whole of the Lahore branch;
30	,,	of the Kussoor branch;
30	,,	of the Subraon;
25	,,	of escapes, cuts, &c.
287	miles in all.	

Of this distance, 114 miles are actually opened, and water flows down past Lahore. Less than one-tenth of the excavation remains to be done. Every exertion is now made to render the work profitable. Surveys for the rajbahas, or irrigation channels, are being pushed on, and it is estimated that the year 1860-61 will show a revenue of one and a half lakhs. During the past year, the cost of repairs has been heavy, amounting to Rupees 1,30,156. Clearances at the head were necessary, as, owing to the absence of machinery for raising the gate of the regulator, silt had accumulated to a large extent.

Examination of the Bed.

During January and December the water was turned off, and an examination made of the bed. The Director states that "the regulator at Madhopoor was slightly injured. The flooring of the entire bay was torn up to a length of 13 feet, and an average depth of 1·75 feet. A new wall was put in, and the flooring replaced. The repairs were very difficult to carry out, on account of percolation;—a pump was kept continually at work while they were in progress. The dam stood very well." The pavement of only two

Boulder rapids.

boulder rapids was found to be injured. These over-falls have still to be tried with a full supply of water, but they are recommended as cheap and substantial.

Cost of Fuel.

An idea of the benefit to the neighbourhood from the progress of the canal works, may be formed from the fact, that the payments for manure, for fuel, up to this time, amount to nearly 2½ lakhs.

84. The total expenditure from the commencement, has been

Expenditure.

nearly a million sterling, or rupees 96,29,189. During the year, Rs. 8,92,332 have been spent.

85. The canal is not ready for navigation, on account of the

Locks not yet made.

locks not yet being made. When these have been completed, invalid soldiers will be able to proceed from Lahore to the hills, in the easiest way possible.

86. The auxiliary works progress. The saw-mills at Madhopore are completed, and cut up wood for the neighbouring cantonments. The Canal roads and fences measure 754½ miles. More than 2,50,000 trees are reported to be alive, besides about 1,50,000 in nurseries.

Auxiliary works.

87. The Huslee Canal has brought in an income of Rupees 94,240, against which Rs. 29,039 have to be charged for expenses of maintenance. This old native canal pays in an astonishing manner, and its management is creditable to the department. It boasts, moreover, of 73,120 flourishing trees, with several nurseries.

Huslee Canal.

88. The income from the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals has been greatly contracted, owing to the failure of the water in the spring. Some expensive improvements were necessary at the mouth, for which provision could not, at the time, be made. During the cold season an effective clearance was made. The expenditure has amounted to rupees 39,855.

Upper Sutlej Canals.

89. The banks of the Lower Sutlej Canals are being improved. The expenditure has been rupees 41,672.

Lower Sutlej Canals.

90. The inundation of the Indus was not so severe as usual, but it has been thought advisable to raise and strengthen the great bund. The new mouth lately constructed for the Manka Canal, is said to answer well, and irrigation from these canals has gradually extended, as the figures below will show :—

Indus Canals.

	Begahs.
1856-57, ...	1,07,465
1859-60, ...	1,63,555

91. Regarding the protection of the town of Dehra Ghazee Khan from the inundations of the Indus, the Director remarks : "I am "still of opinion that a series of spurs,

Protection of Dehra Ghazee Khan.

" properly constructed, cannot fail to prove successful. In Cut-" tack, the current of the Kajoorde river has been successfully di-" verted from bearing down directly on the revetment, by a me-" thod of brush-wood spurs : a similar expedient might be equally " effective in protecting Dehra Ghazee Khan.

Total expenditure on the Punjab Canals. 92. The total expenditure on the Punjab Canals was rupees 10,60,331.

Western Jumna Canals. 93. With the exception of a few cuts and small bridges, no original works have been undertaken ; but a good deal in the way of surveying, with a view to future alterations, has been done. Captain Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation, writes :— " There is much work to be done on these Canals, and I trust that " the Government will deal with this magnificent and well-paying " public work with liberality. I calculate that the revenue for the " past year will not be less than 3,60,000 rupees, while the current " expenses and establishment will not cost more than 1,60,000, " leaving a clear profit to the Government of two lakhs of rupees, " independent of the indirect revenue obtained through the land-" rents of the Paneeput, Delhi, Rohtuck, and Hissar districts, " which, in a season of drought like the past, entirely depend on " the Canal water, and the efficiency of the Canal."

Deteriorating effects on the soil. 94. Fiscally, nothing can be more satisfactory : unhappily there is another side to the picture. Unscientifically constructed, the Canal bed is in many places above the level of the country, and interferes with its drainage. Swamps are formed, the soil is deteriorated : worst of all, with the excess of water, up comes from below a coating of salt, which has for several years past gone on spreading, and has unquestionably not only injured the productive powers of the land, but impaired the physical condition of the people. The Lieutenant Governor has reduced the land revenue, wherever deterioration of the soil has been proved, and doubtless much

relief has been afforded ; but a permanent remedy will probably be found only in an extensive system of drainage, which Captain Turnbull is now devising.

95. The services of the following officers deserve special mention :—

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Captain Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation ;
Lieutenant Moncrieff ;
Sub-Conductor Duncan.

PUNJAB CANALS.

Major Drummond, Engineers, Director of Canals ;
Major Gulliver, Engineers, Superintendent Baree Doab Canal ;
Lieutenant R. Home, Engineers ;
Mr. H. Garbett ;
Mr. E. Palmer ;
Mr. J. D. Smithe, Superintendent of Workshops ;
Mr. J. Kelly ;
Mr. S. G. Hanna.

HUSLEE CANAL.

Mr. B. Browne.

INDUS CANALS.

Mr. D. Kirwan.

PART III.—RAILWAY.

Progress of works on the Lahore and Umritsur line.

96. Much progress has been made during the year on the section of the Railway between Umritsur and Lahore. The raised embankment is completely finished. The whole of the bridges have been made ready to receive their girder tops : most of the general drainage culverts have been completed : a sufficient quantity of ballast has been collected : nearly the whole of the iron-work required for the permanent way, has been delivered alongside the line, and sleepers are also being deposited. Designs for the stations at Meean Meer and Attaree have been sanctioned.

97. The works for the Lahore station were commenced on in February 1st. The fortified passenger station is well advanced. The tool, engine, and carriage sheds are being erected. The masonry of these buildings is of very superior finish. The locomotives and machinery have left England, and a band of plate-layers is daily expected.

Lahore Station.

98. Between Lahore and Mooltan, two-thirds of the earthwork have been done by the native contractors. Bungalows for the residence of the district Engineers, with wells, are in course of erection; and near Lahore are fairly advanced.

Earth-work and Bungalows between Lahore and Mooltan.

99. A large staff of Engineers is employed on this Railway; and with good management, the Railway should be completed from Umritsur to Mooltan within the next three years. The Lieutenant Governor has done everything in his power to expedite the work. During the greater part of the year the Government had the advice of Major Medley, as Deputy Consulting Engineer, acting in subordination to the Consulting Engineer to the Government North-Western Provinces. On Major Medley's departure for Europe, Captain Sim, Bengal Engineers, was appointed Consulting Engineer to the Punjab Government.

Engineers.

100. The total expenditure on works last year is reported to be rupees 3,22,306.

Expenditure.

101. The total sum drawn by the Lahore and East India Railway Companies from the Punjab Treasuries, was rupees 12,29,000.

Funds supplied.

PART VI.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

102. Some slight additions to the defences, at Attok, Kohat, Akalgurh, and Seljmghur have been effected, otherwise no money has been spent on fortifications. The decision of preliminary questions retards the progress of the fortifications at Abbottabad, the repair of the old fort of Mooltan, and the construction of the fortified enclosure to the Arsenal at Ferozepoor.

Fortifications.

Clearances at Delhi.

103. At Delhi, the whole of the mud houses within the palace enclosure have been demolished; the stately gateways and palace buildings remain. Outside the enclosure, a large number of houses are being knocked down; but the celebrated Hindoo street, known as the "Dareeba," will be spared.

Accommodation for troops.

104. Out of ten barracks necessary for the accommodation of two regiments of European infantry at Rawul Pindee, three have been completed during the year. They are remarkable for their height and size. Probably five more will be ready for the troops by December next. Additional accommodation for the invalids at Murree has been provided. Certain buildings required for the Mountain Train and two Native Infantry regiments at Abbottabad, have been completed. The iron barracks at Mooltan, are finished, except the permanent flooring. Two iron-frame barracks at Meean Meer, on a plan very superior to those at Mooltan, are also ready. If these barracks were only a little higher, they would probably be as good as any in India. Similar barracks are nearly ready for the troops at Ferozepoor. At Subathoo three new barracks have been completed. Plans and estimates are prepared for permanent barracks at Delhi. Between Delhi and Umballa, five permanent rest-houses have been erected for the convenience of the European troops while marching.

Ordnance.

105. The arsenal works at Ferozepoor,—commenced in 1853,—have been brought to a close, with a saving on the estimate of one lakh,—or 11½ per cent.

Expenditure.

106. The total expenditure on military works has been rupees 10,97,360.

Ecclesiastical.

107. The Churches at Peshawur, Umballa, and Sealkote are in course of completion.

Epitaph of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson.

108. The following inscription appears on the tablet which has lately been placed in the obelisk at Mooltan :—

"BENEATH THIS MONUMENT LIE THE REMAINS OF
PATRICK ALEXANDER VANS AGNEW,
OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE,
AND
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
LIEUTENANT, 1ST BOMBAY FUSILIER REGIMENT,
ASSISTANTS TO THE RESIDENT AT LAHORE, WHO BEING DEPUTED BY
THE GOVERNMENT TO RELIEVE, AT HIS OWN REQUEST,
DEWAN MOOLRAJ, VICEROY OF MOOLTAN, OF THE
FORTRESS AND AUTHORITY WHICH HE HELD, WERE ATTACKED AND
WOUNDED BY THE GARRISON, ON 19TH APRIL 1848,
AND BEING TREACHEROUSLY DESERTED BY THE SIKH ESCORT, WERE,
ON THE FOLLOWING DAY,
IN FLAGRANT BREACH OF NATIONAL FAITH AND HOSPITALITY,
BARBAROUSLY MURDERED,
IN THE EEDGAH, UNDER THE WALLS OF MOOLTAN.
THUS FELL THESE TWO YOUNG PUBLIC SERVANTS,
AT THE AGES OF 25 AND 28 YEARS,
FULL OF HIGH HOPES, RARE TALENTS, AND PROMISE OF FUTURE USEFULNESS, EVEN IN THEIR DEATHS DOING THEIR COUNTRY HONOR: WOUNDED AND FORSAKEN, THEY COULD OFFER NO RESISTANCE, BUT HAND IN HAND, CALMLY AWAITED THE ONSET OF THEIR ASSAILANTS.
NOBLY THEY REFUSED TO YIELD,
FORETELLING THE DAY WHEN THOUSANDS OF ENGLISHMEN
SHOULD COME TO AVENGE THEIR DEATHS,
AND DESTROY MOOLRAJ, HIS ARMY, AND FORTRESS.
HISTORY RECORDS HOW THE PREDICTION WAS FULFILLED.
BORNE TO THE GRAVE BY THEIR VICTORIOUS BROTHER-SOLDIERS AND
COUNTRYMEN,
THEY WERE BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS,
HERE ON THE SUMMIT OF THE CAPTURED CITADEL,
ON THE 26TH OF JANUARY 1849.
THE ANNEXATION OF THE PUNJAB TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE
WAS THE RESULT OF THE WAR,
OF WHICH THEIR ASSASSINATION WAS THE COMMENCEMENT."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous works. 109. The following are the miscellaneous works executed during the year by the civil authorities :—

		Rs.
7	Tuhseels and Thanahs, ...	34,212
11	Do. fortified, ...	8,235
4	Treasuries fortified, ...	5,804
5	Court-houses, ...	36,641
7	Staging Bungalows, ...	10,523
2	School-houses, ...	2,877
10	Serais, ...	30,426
2	Supply-houses, ...	265
1	Jail completed, ...	9,099
4	Dispensaries constructed, ...	6,541
8	Tanks, ...	6,867
38	Wells.	15,500
234	Drain-bridges, ...	35,143
	Works costing above Rs. 500 each,	68,124
	Do. costing less than 500, ...	22,701
	Total	2,92,958

Total Expenditure. 110. The total expenditure in this department is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Works.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Previous Expenditure.	Total.
1st.—Roads,	6,95,906	10,52,674	1,23,77,627	1,41,26,207
2nd.— Punjab Canals,	11,21,375	10,95,960	77,22,350	99,39,685
2nd.— Jumna Canals,	Not known.	1,60,000	Not known.	Not known.
3rd.—Miscellaneous,	3,66,805	2,21,268	29,00,800	34,88,873
4th.—Military,	12,98,292	15,15,271	1,46,37,237	1,74,50,800
Total, Rs.	34,82,378	40,45,173	3,76,38,014	4,50,05,565
Total, £	348,237	404,517	3,763,801	4,500,556

In the above, the expenditure from local funds is not included. During 1859-60 this amounted to rupees 4,86,858. Owing to financial pressure, the department has not had its fair share of funds; and this is the more to be regretted, as the supervising establishments have not been susceptible of reduction.

Commendation of Departmental Officers.

111. In the Department of Public Works, during the past year, the exertions of the following Officers have been conspicuous:—

Lieutenant Colonel Ommanney, Chief Engineer.

Captain Hutchinson; Lieut. Colonel Rigby; Major Robertson.	Superintending Engineers.
Captain Hyde. „ Rose. „ Nightingale. „ S. Davies. „ F. Davies. „ Baily. „ Sandilands. „ Black. Mr. C. J. Campbell. Mr. Anderson. Mr. Scott,	Executive Engineers.
Mr. Bean, Lala Kunhya Lall.	Assistant Engineers.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

District Posts.

112. The following figures show that the district posts continue to enjoy the confidence of the native community:—

YEAR.	Total number of covers delivered.	Total number of covers returned undelivered.	Grand total of letters.
1858-59, ...	4,28,294	38,640	4,66,934
1859-60, ...	5,06,650	43,669	5,50,319

Increase of correspondence.

113. The correspondence has increased by one-sixth; and has more than trebled since 1855-56.

114. It is from such facts that we may gather the practical value attached to rudimental education.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

New line between Dehra Ghazee Khan and Derah Ismail Khan.

115. During the year, the stations of Dehra Ghazee Khan and Dehra Ismail Khan have been connected by the telegraphic wire. The communication thus effected between Lahore and the extreme frontier military station, has already proved of great advantage.

Expenditure and receipts.

The expenditure in this department has amounted to rupees 1,03,201; the receipts to rupees 34,613.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

116. The subjoined statement shows the progress of traffic on the Indus during the past year :—

Indus traffic.

YEAR.	Boats.	Maunds.	Tons.
1858-59, ...	3,965	13,96,397	49,871
1859-60 ...	3,806	14,85,212	53,043
Difference,	—159.	+88,815	+3,172

117. The traffic has not increased in the same proportion as last year, which may perhaps be attributed to the better prices obtainable for agricultural produce in the Punjab and Delhi territory.

The first Sind Railway Tug Steamer launched.

118. The first of the six Sind Railway Tug steamers was launched on the 27th of March, but in an incomplete state. The barges had not, up to that time, arrived. The want of the steamers has been much felt in the transport of materials for the Punjab Railway. The arrangements of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company for the navigation of the Indus unfortunately failed; a consummation which cannot be sufficiently regretted.

"Fox" Gun-Boat found unsuited to the Attock Ferry.

119. The "Fox" gunboat was for some time stationed as a ferry-boat at Attock, but the strength of the stream rendered her utterly useless.

Purposed survey of Punjab Rivers.

120. The Commander-in-chief of the Indian Navy has it in contemplation, in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government, to effect a survey of the Punjab rivers. At present, steamers do not come above Mooltan. But in all probability they might, with a better know-

ledge of the currents, ascend to Fazilka (a rising town) on the Sutlej, to Jhelum, and *possibly* even to Lahore on the Ravee.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Improvement in Punjab Finances.

121. The following comparative statement exhibits a considerable improvement in the Punjab finances :—

YEAR.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1858-59,	Rs.	2,74,99,441	1,82,94,296	92,04,845
	£	2,749,914	1,829,429	920,484
1859-60,	Rs.	2,95,70,583	1,76,96,410	1,18,74,173
	£	2,957,058	1,769,641	1,187,417

122. In computing the surplus, the cost of the regular army, and of constructing cantonments, (which are imperial charges) have, as usual, been omitted. But that the surplus from the local revenues should amount to so much as 118¾ lakhs, or more than one-third of the whole receipts, is a highly satisfactory result.

Increase and decrease items.

123. The details of the receipts and disbursements will be found in appendix No. 1. There has been a net increase on the receipts of the past year of rupees 20,71,442 ; and a net decrease in disbursements of rupees 5,97,886. Under the head of "Excise and Stamps," there is an addition exceeding 4½ lakhs, principally under the head of Stamps. The trade taxes have brought in nearly 10 lakhs. The land revenue has slightly declined. The decrease in disbursements is principally in the revenue and judicial departments. Under the head of "General," there is an increase of one lakh, attributable to the change in the form of Government ; and under the head of "Miscellaneous," three lakhs, of which about half is the amount of discount paid for supply bills.

Cash Balance on 1st May.

124. The cash balance in the treasuries was 140 lakhs on 1st May 1860, or exactly double what it was last year.

Expenditure, in 1859-60, in excess of ordinary Punjab expenses.

125. Beside the ordinary expenses of the province, which included 20 lakhs on account of *Civil* public works, and the entire cost of the local corps, the Punjab Government had to provide for the pay of the regular army within its boundaries, for the cost of commissariat, of military public works, and of the railway operations, as well as for excess of disbursements over receipts on account of other Governments. These may be set down as follows :—

Military, Commissariat, and Public Works,	...	204 lakhs.
Railway,	...	12½ „
On account of other Governments, &c.,	...	20 „
Total,	...	236½ „

How met.

126. To satisfy this drain, there was the surplus of 118¾ lakhs. There remained about 118 lakhs to be provided from other sources, exclusive of the maintenance of a sufficient cash balance. This has been accomplished, by granting supply bills, and with the aid of remittances from other Presidencies, as will appear below :—

SUPPLY BILLS DRAWN.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
On Calcutta, ...	105 lakhs	130¼ lakhs
„ N. W. Provinces, ...	15 „	19¼ „
„ Bombay, ...	7 „	0 „
Total,	127 lakhs.	149½ lakhs.

CASH REMITTANCES.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
From the N. W. P.	11,00,000	17,80,000
,, Bombay...............	25,00,000	35,70,000
	36,00,000	53,50,000
Total assistance received	1,63,00,000	2,05,00,000

High rate of discount hitherto paid on supply Bills.

127. The discount paid on supply bills during the last six months of 1858-59, and the first six months of 1859-60, was extremely high. The rate varied from two rupees eight annas per cent. at Delhi, to three rupees per cent. at Peshawur. At the suggestion of Mr. Cust, Financial Commissioner, the supply bills have since been put up to auction, and four lakhs a month are now obtained, at about one per cent. discount. But if larger sums were required, probably the rate would increase.

Reduced to about 1 per cent by selling Bills by auction.

Six per cent. Loan.

128. The Punjab six per cent. loan, outstanding at the end of the year, amounted to 11¾ lakhs. During the year, rupees 70,600 were paid off. The arrangements made for the extinction of the greater part of the loan, are explained in the political section.

Scarcity of Copper coin.

129. Great inconvenience has been experienced in the cantonments of Peshawur and Rawul Pindee in consequence of the scarcity of copper coin. Half a lakh worth has now been received from Bombay, and another half lakh is on its way.

130. The financial prospects of the present year are favourable. The reductions in the local military forces, (mainly in the Mounted and Foot Levies,) though gradual, will, by the end of the year, effect a prospective relief of 38½ lakhs. There will also be an increase of revenue from the new taxes, which may be estimated at 21 lakhs. On the other hand, the demands on account of Public Works and Railways, and compensation for losses by the mutinies, will increase; and the Accountant estimates that extraneous funds, to the amount of 120 lakhs, will be required.

Financial Prospects of the present year.

131. The above review will show that the Punjab finances are prosperous, and economically managed; and that the provinces subject to the Lieutenant Governor are remunerative acquisitions,—paying their own expenses, and contributing about one-third of their revenue to the Imperial treasury.

Review of Punjab Finances.

132. The accounts are also in good order, the miscellaneous advances having been reduced to 16 lakhs,—the lowest figure yet attained.

Miscellaneous advances.

133. As Accountants, Messrs. H. D. Sandeman and Balmain; and as Civil Auditor, Mr. C. Chapman, have performed their respective duties with much ability.

Officers of Account and Audit.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

134. Additional Chaplains have been appointed to the undermentioned stations:—

Additional Chaplains appointed and arranged.

1.—Umritsur.

2.—Dehra Ismail Khan.

3.—Nowshera.

4.—Campbellpoor and Attock.

With the aid of the Lord Bishop, and of contributions from the station residents, arrangements have been made for obtaining the services of two clergymen, appointed by the Additional Clergy Society, at Hissar and Jhelum.

Churches in course of construction.

135. A temporary church has been commenced, and nearly completed, at Mooltan. The churches at Umballah and Sealkote are about to be completed. The church at Jullundur has been restored; and that at Delhi improved. The sanction of the Supreme Government has further been given to the erection, at fifteen civil stations, of small churches, capable of containing the probable congregation.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

Cabul.

136. During the past year, our friendly relations with the Ameer of Cabul have been undisturbed. His Highness' forces, under the command of his son Mahomed Afzul Khan, have conquered the neighbouring State of Koondooz, and procured the submission of Budakshan; thus advancing the Affghan frontier to the river Oxus. Captain James, Commissioner of Peshawur, gives the following account of Koondooz:—"About two centuries ago, the "country north of the Oxus and east of Bokhara, was divided into "numerous independent Ozbek States, one of the principal of which "was that of Kirari, under a Chief named Morad Beg, of the Kata- "ghan tribe of Ozbeks. His son—Mahomed Khan Beg,—being dri- "ven out of that State by the King of Bokhara, crossed the Oxus, "and seized possession of Huzrut Imam, Talikan, and Koondooz, "founding the State of that name, which, with some intervals of dis- "possession, has remained in the hands of his descendants to the "present day. In 17[illegible], Huzree Beg of the same family, drove the "ruling Chief into the eastern hills; and was confirmed in the "chiefship of Koondooz by Nadir Shah, to whom he submitted him- "self at Balkh. Shortly afterwards, the State of Koondooz was

"annexed by Ahmed Shah, Dooranee, and formed part of the
"Affghan Government of Balkh. In 1785, an Ozbek chief named
"Kooat Khan, who had received from Tymoor Shah the Government
"of Narin,—a district in Koondooz, to the south east of the city
"of that name,—revolted from the Affghan yoke, and not only assumed
"the chiefship of Koondooz; but spread his conquests over Budak-
"shan, and some of the dependencies of Balkh. When Tymoor, in
"1789, marched against Bokhara, he received the nominal submis-
"sion of Kooat Khan, but this was ignored on the return of the
"former to Cabul. Many changes followed, and finally, in 1815,
"Mahomed Morad Beg, a lineal descendant of the chief of the
"same name formerly mentioned, successfully asserted the suprema-
"cy of his family, and under him, the Koondooz State attained its
"highest prosperity; for he included in his dominions, Budakshan,
"Balkh, some districts to the north of the Oxus, and all the coun-
"try between that river and the Hindoo Khoosh. This was the
"ruler with whom our officers were acquainted during our inter-
"course with Toorkistan. He seems to have been a noted marauder,
"devoting his life to schemes of plunder and annexation. He
"would bring the people of the countries he conquered to the un-
"healthy swamps of the Oxus, where they died in thousands, their
"places being soon taken by others. Mahomed Morad Beg was
"succeeded, some few years ago, by his son,—the present ruler,—
"Attaleek Khan, for whom no great fear or respect is entertained.
"He has gradually lost the chief part of his father's possessions;
"those to the west having fallen again to the Affghan Governor of
"Balkh, whilst Budakshan and the trans-Oxus States, have regain-
"ed their independence. His present dominions comprise only
"the three districts of Koondooz, Huzrut Imam, and Talikan. The
"population consist of Ozbeks and Tajiks. The former are chiefly of
"the Kataghan tribe, and they occupy the northern part of the pro-
"vince, including the towns of Koondooz, Huzrut Imam, and Tali-
"kan. The Tajiks are generally supposed to be of Persian origin,
"and were in possession of the country before the Ozbek conquest;

"they still maintain their independence in some of the neighbour-
"ing districts, as Chitral, Darwaz, &c.; but in Koondooz, they
"occupy only the southern portion, towards the Hindoo Khoosh,
"including Baghlan, and Anderab, Khost and Fering. They
"naturally hate their Affghan rulers; and they have a special
"grievance in the cruel perseverance displayed by the late Meer, in
"transplanting colonies of them to the pestilential fens of the
"Oxus. Besides the above races, there are several nomad tribes,
"who visit parts of the province periodically with their flocks, and
"the population altogether is estimated at 2,00,000. The Meer
"derives his revenue partly from the produce of agriculture, and
"partly from taxes on pasture. Both are taken in kind, the for-
"mer at the rate of one-tenth, the latter at one-fiftieth of the
"stock, annually. The sheep of the country are celebrated, being
"the broad-tailed species of Doombah. Agriculture is not
"extensive, except in the proximity of the river. Formerly,
"the ruler of Koondooz collected transit duties, on the road from
"Cabul to Bokhara, but this is now within the Affghan border:
"the only other items remaining to him being a horse tax,
"arbitrarily assessed, and a tax on the gold washings of the
"streams. The whole of his income may amount to two lakhs
"per annum. The force at the disposal of the Meer is the
"militia of the country, who are nearly all horsemen. Every chief
"holds his estate or office under a military tenure, and is bound
"to maintain a certain number of horsemen, properly mounted and
"equipped. He, again, apportions this number amongst the
"houses under his authority,—from 5 to 10 houses being required
"to furnish and maintain a horseman. Small presents, and a
"share in plunder, are the perquisites to which these men look.
"About three-fourths of this militia are Ozbeks, and one-fourth
"Tajiks; it may number 8,000 in all. The horses are small
"but good, and notoriously capable of sustained exertion; they are
"so reared as to be able to work for several days, on the most
"scanty allowance of food."

137. The policy of the Ameer is to carry on the administration through the local chiefs, maintaining strong garrisons of his own troops at some of the principal places, and a line of posts on the Oxus. An attempt at revolt took place at Anderah in the south, but was put down without much difficulty. The King of Bokhara, an Ozbek himself, has not seen, with satisfaction, the advance of the Affghans. At one time he marched a force to the Oxus, but suddenly retreated. He has endeavoured, but without success, to obtain a celebrated jewel called "Jahangeeree" from the Ameer of Cabul.

138. Rehm Dil Khan, the last of the four Candahar brothers, died, recently, in Persia. Sooltan Ahmed Khan of Herat has paid a visit to Teheran, and was favourably received.

139. During 1859, several reports of the presence of a Russian envoy at Bokhara were received. His objects were stated to be to obtain free passage through the King's territories, for Russian merchants; to procure the release of certain Russian subjects in captivity at Bokhara; and to solicit the consent of the King to Russian vessels being admitted to ply on the Oxus. The King is said to have refused the last request, but to have assigned a Serai in the town for the accommodation of Russian merchants.

The Frontier.

140. Although the Khoorum stream has been authoritatively pronounced the boundary of British territory, it is merely a political line of demarcation, and villages subject to us possess lands on both sides. Such is the position of Thull. In April 1859, some of the villagers drove their cattle into their pasture lands across the stream, and consequently out of British territory, whereupon, some 200 or 300 of the Hussun Kheyl Wuzeerees swooped down from their hills in the neighbourhood of Khost, and carried off 80 head of cattle. The Thull people pursued the robbers, but were worsted, and lost three men killed, and two wounded. Now, whatever titular dominion there may be to the country beyond the Khoorum, in fact, there is no Govern-

ment, and no public means of redressing wrongs. But it happened, that this Hussun Kheyl tribe had previously been guilty of outrages within our boundary, and orders were out for the apprehension of some of its members; so, a party of them, with much property, were seized on their way to the salt mines in the Khuttuk country, by our feudatory, Khwajah Mahomed Khan. These reprisals immediately brought the Hussun Kheyl to their bearings. They sent delegates to the Deputy Commissioner, and agreed to pay for the injury done by them to British subjects, and to give hostages for the future peaceable behaviour of the tribe.

Murder of Captain Mecham.

141. The barbarous character of the hill tribes was sadly exemplified by the murder of Captain Mecham, of the Bengal Artillery, which took place early in November. The unfortunate officer was proceeding, in the evening, by bearer dâk, from Bunnoo to Kohat, escorted by two Sowars. When within two miles of Luttummur, five or six hill men, who had been lurking behind bushes, rushed out. The bearers dropped the doolee, the foremost Sowar galloped off, the hinder fired his carbine, and did likewise. Captain Mecham had barely time to fire his revolver once, when he was set upon, and murdered.

Identification of the murderers.

Enquiry indicated that the murderers belonged to one of two gangs of Wuzeerees, well known on the Kuttuck and Bunnoo borders. The head of one gang is named Zungee, a notorious freebooter, of the Mullikshye branch of the Kabyl Kheyl Wuzeerees; the other gang frequently act in concert with Zungee. The murderers themselves belonged to the Hatti Kheyl Wuzeerees, most of whom are settled within our territory, and have been punished by the Bunnoo authorities.

Responsibility fixed on the Kabyl Kheyl tribe.

142. The Lieutenant Governor determined to hold the Kabyl Kheyl tribe responsible for the seizure of Zungee and the murderers. Captain Henderson, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, therefore, convened a *Jirga*, or deputation of the tribe, and explained to them the demands of Go-

vernment. The *Jirga*, however, professed their inability to comply with them. The wealthier members would have been glad to separate from the body of the tribe, and to have made terms for themselves, but this was not permitted: and the whole were told that they would be treated as enemies, on account of their failure to give up the robbers. This was on the 7th December.

General Chamberlain crosses the Khoorum.

On the 20th, Brigadier General Chamberlain crossed the Khoorum, with a force of some 4,000 men, besides irregular levies. The operations are detailed in the military section.

Settlements of the tribe.

In the winter, the Kabyl Kheyl tribe are in the habit of descending from the higher hills of the Soliman range, for the sake of cultivation and pasturage, on both banks of the Khoorum, between Billund Kheyl and the junction of the Kheytee stream. But to meet the attack of the British force, they collected all their members, with their flocks and herds, on a range of hills called Maidanee, where they made a stand, but were soon put to flight, with the loss of their winter stores, and many of their cattle.

Their defeat and flight.

The cognate tribes of the neighbourhood gave no assistance to the Kabyl Kheyl. Subsequently, the man who was foremost in the murder of Captain Mecham,—Mohubbut,—was seized in his mountain lair, and given up to Major Taylor, by the Ahmedzye tribes. He was executed on the scene of the murder. The expedition greatly conduced to this result.

Change in the Meeranzye valley.

An opportunity was also afforded of inspecting the valley of upper Meeranzye, and the accounts given of the extension of cultivation, and of the prevalence of order, since our troops were there in 1856, are highly satisfactory, and attest the wisdom of the coercive policy which has been employed in dealing with the wild frontier tribes.

Passage through the Ameer's territory.

The acquiescence of the Ameer of Cabul was duly signified to the passage of our troops through the trans-Khoorum territory.

Maps of the country.

The Engineers who accompanied the force, made accurate maps of the country through which it passed.

143. The troops had hardly returned to their cantonments, when their services were again required against another and principal branch of the Wuzeerees,—the Muhsoods. Their hills lie to the west of the Gubbur mountain, which stands between Bunnoo and Tânk. They have long been notorious for carrying off the cattle left to graze at the foot of their hills. It had more than once been in contemplation to send troops against them, but circumstances had interfered. The Nawab,—Shah Newaz Khan,—is charged with the police and fiscal management of Tânk. He is himself the son of a Wuzeree lady, and his wife is of the Alizye subdivision of the Muhsood clan. It happened that the Nawab was absent with Major Taylor, for the purpose of attending the Governor General's Durbar at Sealkote.

Expedition against the Muhsood Wuzeerees.

Their settlements.

Jurisdiction of the Nawab of Tank.

His Absence.

144. The Muhsoods were already in agitation, on account of the demands made on the Kabyl Kheyl. One of Captain Mecham's murderers, and the freebooter Zungee, were hiding within the Muhsood boundary, and the tribe did not know but that they might be called on to give them up. So, after destroying a small fort, which was being erected in the pass by Shah Newaz Khan's friends, they advanced to the extremity of the pass, with the determination of attacking and plundering the town of Tânk. Intimation was given to the Native Officer on the spot, who, summoning the detachments from the neighbouring posts, advanced with about 160 sabres and a few of the Nawab's men, against the Muhsoods, who numbered some 3,000. On coming within gun-shot, the Ressaidar pretended to retreat, but on the Muhsoods pursuing irregularly, faced his horsemen about and chased back the broken and flying hill-men to their fastnesses, with the loss of a tenth of their number.

Audacity of the Muhsoods.

Their discomfiture.

145. This audacious aggression showed the absolute necessity for chastising the tribe, and the Lieutenant Governor at once obtained the sanction of the Viceroy to an expedition, under the command of General Chamberlain, being sent against them, with the object of exacting redress for the past, and security for the future. The military movements need not here be detailed. As yet they have not resulted in the submission of the Muhsoods. But a loss was inflicted on them in the destruction of their harvests, from which they will not recover for years; they have been defeated in passes which they deemed impregnable; their chief town,—Kaneegorum,—was occupied, and spared only on payment of a fine; another important town,—Mukeen,—where the chiefs of the tribe principally live, was destroyed and given up to plunder: our troops marched where they pleased, the enemy being afraid to oppose them: the bravest men of the tribe were slain: and their hitherto unknown country was scientifically surveyed and mapped. It may be necessary to blockade the passes for some time to come, to complete the punishment, and make the Muhsoods sue for terms; but it is not probable that they will again venture to violate our frontier, or that the example will be lost on the neighbouring tribes.

Their punishment.

146. Certain outlaws of the Khosa tribe, having sued to be allowed to return to the Dehra Ghazee Khan district, and re-settle in the plains, have been allowed to do so, on the security of the Lugharee chief, and on condition of future good behaviour.

Return of outlawed Khosas.

147. The Pindiali Momunds, whose settlements are between the Cabul and Swat rivers, have long been notorious for their raids on our territory, being enticed thereto by a Chief, who formerly held a jagheer in the plain under the Sikh Government. Within little more than four years, *nineteen* such raids have been committed, by parties varying in strength from 100 to 500, in which 33 British subjects have been killed and wounded, and nearly

Misconduct of the Pindiali Momunds.

600 head of cattle carried off. This is exclusive of minor outrages, attended by loss of life and limb, committed by smaller bands. The tribe has not yet been punished within its own country.

Cis-Sutlej Chiefs.

Durbar at Umballa.

148. In the course of his progress through these provinces, the Viceroy and Governor General held a durbar at Umballa, on the 18th January 1860, which was attended by all the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States.

Precedence of Jheend and Nabha.

On this occasion, a question of precedence,—which has long been contested between the Rajas of Jheend and Nabha,—was settled in favor of the former. The debt contracted by the British Government to the Maharaja of Putialah and the Raja of Nabha, amounting to Rs. 28,82,000, has now been redeemed, under an arrangement which increases the territory and revenue of the two States, and at the same time relieves our administration of the out-lying pergunnahs of Kunoudh and Boodwanah, and permits of the amalgamation of the two districts of Rohtuck and Jhujjur, and of a permanent reduction of expense. In the same way, the domains of the Raja of Jheend have been augmented, on his payment of a nuzzurana of Rs. 4,20,000. These Chiefs are gratified by the addition to their territories; and the arrangement is not inconvenient to the British Government, either in a financial or an administrative point of view.

Redemption of debt to Putialah and Nabha.

Marriage of the daughter of Putialah Maharaja.

149. In December, the daughter of the Maharaja of Putialah was married to the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor. Both families are of the Jat tribe. Hitherto neither has sought alliances beyond its own neighbourhood. The estimation in which the Sikh Maharaja is held by the British Government, on account of his services during the mutiny, has elevated him in the eyes of

the native nobility. Many Chiefs of the highest rank, who have not hitherto been in the habit of attending on such occasions, were present, either in person or by their representatives, at the marriage. The ceremony was celebrated with much pomp, but the Commissioner, Mr. G. C. Barnes, was able to procure the omission of the "barah",—a custom which obtains at the marriage of great personages in India, better honored in the breach than the observance. A large enclosure of thorns is made, within which are crowded all who propose to take advantage of the bridegroom's liberality,—generally all the thieves, vagabonds, and beggars of the territory. On the last day of the festivities, each one of these receives a rupee. The waste of money is often enormous, and it was calculated that it would have amounted to three lakhs of rupees, had it been allowed at Putialah.

Abrogation of the custom of "Barah."

150. Some years ago, under the will of the late Raja of Kupoorthulla, the talooquas of Waheean and Bhoonga, in the Jullunder Doab, were severed from his independent territory, and made subject to the British administration, as an ordinary jagheer, held by the present Raja's brother,—Suchet Singh. But the present Raja and Suchet Singh, having jointly solicited that these talooquas should be again annexed to the independent Kupoorthulla territory, the Supreme Government have granted their request; and, in consideration of the present Raja's services, waived its jurisdiction. The conquest jagheers of his family in the Baree Doab, have also been restored to him, on condition of his paying a tribute in excess of the revenue.

Rajah of Kupoorthulla.

151. It was stated in last year's report, that the Hindoor State, in the Simla hills, had lapsed to the British Government. But, in consideration of the services of the head of the family, (one of great antiquity) during the Goorkha war of 1814, and in accord-

Restoration of Hindoor State.

ance with the wishes of the Home authorities, the Viceroy, at the Umballa durbar, restored the sovereignty in the person of Uggur Singh,—an illegitimate son of the late Raja,—subject to the payment of rupees 5,000 annual tribute.

Re-establishment of order in Bussahir.

152. The measures taken for the restoration of order in Bussahir have proved successful. In October last, the Commissioner, Mr. Barnes, again visited the principality, and stayed nineteen days at Rampoor,—the chief town,—during which period the winter fair took place. The people were assembled to exchange the Himalayan products,—borax, sulphur, wool, opium, blankets, cashmere wool, &c.,—for the sugar and cotton of the plains. Mr. Barnes reports that, with the exception of some complaints about the inequality of the assessed revenue, he found them perfectly contented.

Description of revenue arrangements.

The following is his description of the revenue arrangements in this highland chiefship :—" Bussahir lies " amidst the most elevated ranges of the Himalaya. Snowy " ridges divide one portion from another, and the valley of the " Sutlej is almost the only route by which to penetrate into " the interior. Half of the population belongs to a different type " of men, and speaks a different language from the other " half. Upper Bussahir is beyond the influence of the rains. " There the grape abounds, the sheep is famous for its wool, and " barley or rye,—the solitary harvest of the year,—ripens in Oc- " tober. The revenue of Bussahir is realized by eighteen different " imposts or " kurrads." The State has a direct share in every de- " partment of industry, and is not above receiving its income in " a little ghee, oil, corn, honey, wine, ingots of iron, wool, as also " contributions from the flocks and herds of the people. The " British tribute is realized in cash, and the cost of certain religi- " ous festivals is provided for, each by its separate money-tax. The " Raja's elephant has a cess specially imposed for its maintenance,

" to which every peasant contributes, at the rate of three annas a " house. A similar impost exists for furnishing the Raja's magazine. The collections are going on in every month of the year. " The Wuzeers collected only the cash revenue. There was a separate official who had charge of the grain department, and was " his own collector. The oil, wine, and ghee, were in the hands of " another minister, who stored the produce, and was responsible for the accounts. The pasturage fees, and the contributions of live-stock,—such as sheep and goats,—were " collected and managed by a separate officer. Each of these ministers employed his own staff to collect the dues of his department, " and was independent of the other; each kept separate accounts with " the people and the treasury. A peasant had scarcely got rid of an " importunate collector, when another appeared, and his life became " a continual worry. Each officer made his own disbursements, and " credited only the net revenue to the treasury. If any zemindar " emigrated or died childless, his lands were taken up by others, " who repudiated his obligations. The excuse for this was, that the " revenue was a personal matter, fixed upon the man, and not upon " the land. The same rule applied in the case of sales or mortgages. " The new owner paid no additional tax, and the seller was still responsible for the revenue."

On this rude system, the Wuzeers agreed to engraft some simple but efficient reforms, at Mr. Barnes' suggestion. An additional security for the tranquillity of the country was taken, in the banishment of the Raja's illegitimate brother,—Futteh Singh,—who now lives at Kangra, under surveillance. The revenue of Bussahir is estimated at about rupees 25,000 per annum. The expenses of the principal temple are heavy. The splendid deodar forests on the banks of the Sutlej, might afford an income, but hitherto they have not been well managed. On the whole, the political condition of Bussahir has greatly improved during the past year, under Mr. Barnes' superintendence.

153. In a durbar held at Lahore on the 14th of February, the Governor General announced the intention to bestow magisterial and revenue powers on certain selected Chiefs and Jagheerdars. Since then, twenty-seven Chiefs have been invested with a limited jurisdiction in all departments, subject to an appeal to the District Officers. This measure has given great satisfaction to the higher classes in the Punjab.

Certain selected Chiefs and Jagheerdars vested with Magisterial and Revenue powers.

153½. The Mahomedan population excluded from the city of Delhi, on its capture by our troops, have been allowed to return, and the attachment has been taken off their houses.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Armed forces.

154. Strength of the various armed forces serving in the Punjab on the 1st May 1859, and on the 1st May 1860 :—

	Description of Troops.	On 1st May 1859.	Arms.	On 1st May 1860.	REMARKS.
Regular Army. Europeans.	Artillery, ...	1,843	90 Field guns 11 In position.	No information in this Office.	
	Cavalry, ...	2,106	Sabres.		
	Infantry, ...	15,805	Bayonets.		
	Total, ...	19,754			
Natives.	Cavalry, ...	2,451	Sabres.		* Disarmed natives 1552.
	Infantry, ...	12,968	Bayonets.		
	Total, ...	*15,419			
	Grand total, ...	35,173			
Frontier force.	Artillery, ...	750	18 Field guns 14 Mountain Train,	652	
	Cavalry, ...	3,369	Sabres, ...	3,228	Of this, 1,660 are serving in Hindoostan.
	Infantry, ...	10,868	Bayonets, ...	9,636	
Police.	Mounted branch, ...	4,898	Sabres, ...	4,427	
	Foot, ...	8,072	Bayonets, ...	9,059	
Levies.	Levies Mounted, ...	3,539	Sabres, ...	1,357	
	Levies Foot, ...	4,511	Bayonets, ...	2,056	
	"Cureton's," ...	659	Sabres, ...	549	
	"Lind's,"† ...	...	Sabres, ...	569	
	Lahore Light Horse.‡	158	Sabres, ...	...	
	Total, ...	36,824		*31,533	

† Formed from the Levies since 1st May 1859.

‡ Transferred to Commander-in-Chief.

The foregoing statement shows that we have—

Europeans	19,754	of all arms.
Natives	46,952	ditto

Distribution.

155. The distribution of this force may be thus briefly noted:—

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Stations.

Delhi, Umballa, Dugshaie, Subathoo, Ferozepore, Loodhiana, Jullundhur, Kangra, Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, Dehra Ishmael Khan, Sealkote, Rawul-pindee, Murree, Peshawur. Native troops of the regular army are at all the above stations, and also at various out-stations.

FRONTIER FORCE.

This force holds the line of country Trans-Indus, from Kohat to the boundary of Scinde,—about 500 miles,—and also has troops in Peshawur, Eusufzaie and Huzara. Two regiments of Sikh Infantry are still serving in Hindoostan.

POLICE FORCE.

The regular Military Police are distributed, as in 1859, throughout the Province, in the proportion of about 900 foot and 450 mounted Police to one division,—a division sometimes comprising four districts, and never less than three.

The Levies are troops which were raised during the mutiny, chiefly to supply the places of those sent to the army in Hindoostan. They are, for the most part, employed Trans-Indus, in Police duties, and are under process of reduction.

156. The regiments of "Cureton's" and "Lind's" are composed of Mooltanee and Pathan Levies, which did good service during the mutiny, and subsequently were embodied into regiments. They are both transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-

Chief, and have become a part of the regular army. The Lahore Light Horse was a body of Eurasians, also raised during the mutiny; it did good service in Hindoostan, and has been transferred to the regular army.

LOCAL TROOPS.

Reductions since 1859. 157. The statement shows a decrease, effected between the 1st May 1859 and the 1st May 1860, of 5,291 men.

		Decrease.	Increase.
FRONTIER FORCE.			
Artillery,	...	98	...
Cavalry,	...	141	...
Infantry,	...	1,232	...
Total,	...	1,471	...
POLICE.			
Mounted Branch,	...	471	...
Foot,	...	...	987
Levies, Mounted,	...	2,182	...
Ditto Foot	...	2,455	...
"Cureton's" Cavalry	...	110	...
"Lind's"	...	...	569
Lahore Light Horse,		158	...
Total,	...	5,376	1,556
Grand total,	...	6,847	
Deduct	...	1,556	
		5,291	Actual decrease.

Explanation of decrease. 158. The decrease in the frontier force of 1,471, is in pursuance of the order of Government. Each regiment of Cavalry will go on reducing, until it reaches 420 sabres; each regiment of Infantry, until it reaches 600 bayonets.

MOUNTED BRANCH.

Reduction 471.

The six Ressallahs employed in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States. have been reduced by twenty-five sowars each Ressallah. The extra troop raised during the mutiny, for the Lahore division, has been abolished. Rohtuck district,—one troop to be maintained instead of two; Goorgaon and Jhujjur districts,—three Ressallahs to be maintained instead of five. Hissar district,—two Ressallahs instead of three. Some supernumeraries, owing to these orders, and partially effected reductions, still remain to be absorbed in the above districts; all enlistments are stopped, and the supernumeraries are being rapidly absorbed.

FOOT POLICE.

Increase 987.

This is due to the formation of Rajah Jowahir Singh's Contingent, and three companies of the Sirsa police, into a Police Battalion. The Battalion was formed for the police duties of the Bhutteana territory, and to supply, to some degree, the place of the Hurriana Light Infantry, which mutined and took an active part in the late rebellion. Rajah Jowahir Singh's Contingent was chiefly composed of Dogras. The formation of this Levy and the three companies into a Police Battalion, designated the 10th, was not only absolutely necessary, as a means of employing the men who were mainly instrumental in re-organizing those districts during the mutiny, but their services were imperatively required in those districts; the efficiency of the force in Hurriana was thus materially improved, and extra expense was not entailed on the State by so doing.

For the Levies, mounted and foot, and "Cureton's" Cavalry, no explanation is necessary. For "Lind's" Cavalry, showing an apparent increase of 569, it may be stated, that these men were, last year, forming parts of various Levies, and have now been collected into

one regiment, since 1st May 1859, as before noticed. The Lahore Light Horse,—158 men,—has been transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Of the Levies raised during the Mutiny, the following have either been absorbed or discharged during the past year :—

MOUNTED.

Souter's Towana Horse,	...	333
Orchard's ditto,	...	370
Stoke's Puthan ditto,	...	155
Smith's ditto,	...	169
Vivian's ditto,	...	111
The Esa Kheyl Ressallah,	...	113

REGULAR ARMY.

Military operations.

159. There has not been any occurrence calling for the employment of the regular army,—Europeans and Natives,—in the field, during the past year.

FRONTIER FORCE.

160. The late Captain Mecham, of the Artillery branch, frontier force, having been murdered, on the night of 5th November 1859; and certain hill tribes having refused to give up the murderers, it was resolved that the offending tribes must be coerced.

Operations against the Kabul Kheyl and other tribes.

161. A field force, of the following strength, was collected at Kohat :—

		Fighting men.
Sappers and Miners	... ...	16
Artillery,		
1st and 2nd Light Field Batteries,	...	127
4 9-pounder Guns,		

	Fighting men.
2 24-pounder Howitzers,	
Peshawur and Huzara Mountain Trains,	144
2 3-pounder Guns.	
5 Howitzers.	
Cavalry.	
Guides, 2nd Punjab, ...	431
Infantry.	
1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th Punjab, and 4th Sikh; Detachment of Guides, 24th (Pioneers) Punjab Infantry.	3,193
Levies.	
Mounted, ...	240
Foot	1,216
Total Fighting men, ...	5,366

Of the above force, the "Levies" were necessary for keeping up communication, holding posts, supplying escorts, &c.

This force marched from Kohat, on the 15th December, under the command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B. On the 19th it reached Thull, 66 miles from Kohat, on the left bank of the Koorum river; on the 20th, crossed the Koorum river, and encamped near the village of Billund Kheyl.

162. The country beyond was totally unknown, but we had this advantage, that the neighbouring tribes refused to aid the tribe of the "Kabyl Kheyl," against whom the force was proceeding.

163. The enemy took up a strong position, at a place called Maidanee, about eight miles west of our force, at Billund Kheyl. General Chamberlain thus describes it:—"Its general features may "be described as two parallel ranges contiguous to each other,

" terminating at either end in a gorge, and enclosing a long nar-
" row valley. The two gorges, which are the water channels, are
" the means of entrance to the valley, the one facing the east be-
" ing termed Geniob, and the other to the south, Gukha."

164. On the 21st, General Chamberlain reconnoitred both entrances. Gukha, which was 16 miles from camp, was considered not promising; and the Genjob entrance was, after an examination by the General that same day, selected as the entrance to be forced.

165. On the 22nd, the troops, as per margin, marched at 6 A. M., to force the Geniob entrance.

* Detachment Guide Infantry, under Lieutenant Kennedy.
4th Regiment Sikh Infantry, Major Rothney.
1st Regiment Punjab Infy., Major Lambert.
3rd do. do., Lieutenant Ruxton.
4th do. do., Lieutenant Jenkins.
4 pieces Peshawur Mountain train, Captain De'Bude.
3 do. Huzara, do. Captain Butt.

After seven miles march, winding through hills and ravines, the first position of the enemy was reached.

166. Two columns of attack were formed,—the left under the General, the right under Major Lambert.

167. The right column met with little or no resistance; and out-flanking with their Mountain-Train Guns the breast-works and other obstacles raised by the Wuzeerees to oppose the left column, they very materially aided that column to advance without much loss. The Wuzeerees made a very gallant charge on the Guide, Infantry of the left column, but were repulsed, and gradually driven back from ridge to ridge, so that in two hours the position was taken.

168. It should be observed that the main body of the tribe were defending the Gukha entrance, by which they expected the force would attempt to enter. The Wuzeeree encampment and property having been destroyed, the troops returned to the camp,

which had moved up five miles into the Geniobi ravine. In this action, we had only one killed, and eighteen wounded. Enemy's loss unknown, supposed to have been fifteen killed and many more wounded.

169. On the 23rd, forays carried successfully into the neighbouring valley of Durnanee; 24th, returned viâ the Khytee river;—25th, overtures sent in by the Kabyl Kheyl tribe;—26th, 27th, and 28th, halted at Shewa, to receive the overtures, and to obtain by the Survey officers, as much topographical information as possible. 29th; the Kabyl Kheyl tribe having come to terms, the force as per margin, marched to Spumwahm, in order to coerce another tribe,—the Toree Kheyl Wuzeerees. The rest of the force moved to Billund Kheyl, under Colonel Lumsden. The Toree Kheyl tribe submitted, and came to terms, without coercion; force halted three days at Spum, during which hostages were received, and topographical information obtained.

2 Pieces Peshawur Mountain Train.
50 Sabres 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
1st Punjab Infantry.
3rd ditto.
4th ditto.
6th ditto.

170. The Wuzeerees on the right bank of the Koorum river, having been sufficiently coerced, the force was directed against the Gungee Kheyl, Omerzaie, and Huttee Kheyl Wuzeerees.

These branches of the great Wuzeeree tribe reside on the spurs of the Wullai and Kaffirkôt ranges of mountains, on the left bank of the Koorum river. The Civil Officers informed these tribes that, if no opposition was offered and they came to terms, no injury would be done to life and property.

171. These tribes, warned by the late coercion of the Kabyl Kheyl tribe, felt resistance was unadvisable, they implicitly trusted the faith pledged to them, remained quietly in their encampments, and watered their flocks at the same pools with the horses of our force.

172. The necessary conditions being settled, and much topographical information obtained, the troops were, by the 6th of January, free to return to cantonments.

173. The success of the expedition was complete, and the reasons for our force not meeting with more opposition, General Chamberlain considers to be :—

1st. The strength and efficiency of our force.

2nd. The conviction that we merely desired to exact reparation from them, and not to bring them under subjection.

174. Our ability to exact reparation for injury was fully proved, the conduct and spirit of the troops was most excellent, and the topographical information obtained by Captain Johnstone, of the Revenue Survey, and by Captain Pollard of the Engineers, is very considerable and most valuable.

175. General Chamberlain notices especially the cordial assistance rendered by the Khans of the district who accompanied the camp. For this expedition, the services of a detachment 24th (Pioneers,) Punjab Infantry, was most readily granted by Major General Sir Sidney Cotton, K. C. B., who was also good enough to place several officers temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The services of officers, who thus joined temporarily are hereafter acknowledged.

176. In conclusion, it is desirable here to record the valuable and honorable notice taken of this expedition by His Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy of India :—

" The Governor General directs me to request that the Lieu-
" tenant Governor will have the goodness to convey to Brigadier
" General Chamberlain, his best thanks for the promptitude and

"success with which these important operations have been con-
"ducted.

"On the 15th of December last, the force commanded by that "Officer marched from Kohat, and on the 14th January it returned "to that station, having, in the short period of one month, exacted "reparation from the Kabyl Kheyl Wuzeerees, for the support "and shelter given by them to the murderers of the late Captain "Mecham; and having, while effecting that object, exhibited to "the tribes of the district through which he marched, not only "the power of the Government, to reach and punish those amongst "those who are guilty of offence, but its careful forbearance to- "wards all others.

"I am directed to request that the Governor General's thanks "may be particularly conveyed to all the officers mentioned by "Brigadier General Chamberlain, and generally to the force which "was under his command.

"The Governor General attaches great value to the survey "of the district through which General Chamberlain marched. "The conduct of Captain James, Commissioner of Peshawur, and "of Captain Henderson, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, in co- "operation with Brigadier General Chamberlain, will be duly ac- "knowledged by the Governor-General in the Foreign Department."

BORDER RAIDS.

Lower Dehrajat.—District of Dehra Ghazee Khan.

177. Raids by the hill tribes in force have not occurred;—some few petty cases of robbery were promptly taken up by our frontier posts.

Upper Dehrajat.—District of Dehra Ishmael Khan.

178. Hardly a month has passed, during the past year, in which the Wuzeerees did not commit some raid on the inhabitants of our districts. The Sheoranees also have been a little inclined

that way, but nothing great, or to be compared to the incessant raids carried on chiefly by the Muhsood branch of the great Wuzeeree tribe.

With the utmost vigilance of our posts, it has not been possible to stop this, though on various occasions, by the activity and gallantry of the posts, cattle has been re-captured from the marauders, before they could get it clear away into their own hills. The only raid, however, of sufficient importance to be noticed in itself and in its results, occurred on the 13th of March last.

Raid on Tak.

179. On the afternoon of that day, about 3,000 of the Muhsood Wuzeerees moved into our plains, with the openly avowed intention of destroying and pillaging the town of Tâk, which is distant from the Wuzeeree hills, about eight miles.

Tâk is the capital of the district so called, it is the residence of the Nawab of Tâk, who exercises, under our control, judicial and revenue functions in that district: it may be seen on the map about fifty miles north-west of Dehra Ishmael Khan.

180. The Native Officer at the frontier post of Tâk, Ressaidar Sahadut Khan, was not quite unprepared to oppose the inroad;—with considerable sagacity and forethought, he had made every preparation he could to prevent the raid being successful, and finally moved out himself to attack the enemy, with a force of 158 sabres of the frontier force, collected from the neighbouring posts, and twenty of the Nawab's Sowars, with thirteen of our Mounted Levies.

181. On meeting the enemy, he managed, with considerable tact, to induce them to follow him still further away from their hills, until he reached ground on which cavalry could act.

182. To the utter astonishment of the wild heterogeneous mass of warriors who had been following him with shouts of derision, and an ill-directed matchlock fire, the little body of cavalry

then faced about; and without the slightest hesitation, charged vigorously into the disunited and confused mass of Hillmen. The result was the almost instantaneous rout of the whole body of the enemy.

183. The Wuzeerees, personally brave, and invariably of vigorous muscular frames, wanted the power of combination to resist effectually the charge of our Cavalry. Cut down and ridden over, they fled in confusion, the men in front forcing back the men behind, till all became a helpless rabble, struggling, striving, straining to regain the safety of the mountain pass. It cannot be supposed, however, that so small a body could, with impunity, attack even a rabble so vastly its superior in number. We lost one of the levies killed, fifteen troopers wounded, seven horses killed, and thirty wounded.

The enemy, it was satisfactorily ascertained, lost upwards of 200 killed and many more wounded. The following order by His Excellency the Governor General, appropriately concludes the history of this raid;—so far as its own facts are concerned, its results will be noticed hereafter :—

" General Order by His Excellency the Governor General of India.

Camp, 22nd March 1860.

" His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to admit " Ressaidar Sahadut Khan, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to the 2nd " Class of the order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor, in " recognition of the excellent service rendered by him on the 13th " instant, in repelling, with a small party of horse, a very large " body of Wuzeerees, who threatened the Thannah of Tânk in the " Dehrajat."

" A Sword of Honor will be presented by the Governor General to Ressaidar Sahadut Khan, as a further mark of approval of " his judgment and intrepidity."

Expedition against the Mahsood Wuzeerees.

184. For this see para 143—Political Section.

Operations by the Military Police force.

185. This force has, during the past year, been employed in the usual duties peculiar to it. These duties may be briefly enumerated as follows: guarding treasuries and Civil posts, and out-posts, throughout the province; escorting treasure, and prisoners; furnishing personal guards to Civil Officers, and various minor duties incidental to them as Military Police. Their efficiency and good conduct has been very satisfactory, and is very creditable to the officers concerned.

The part taken by the sixth Battalion of Police, Trans-Indus, in the Mahsood expedition, is there shown. This Battalion was raised, and attained its high character in the first instance, under Captain Younghusband, Captain of Police. It is satisfactory to observe that it has in no way fallen off under its late and present Commanders.

186. The Levies, who are here classed under the head of Police, have been drilled and trained for Police duties; their conduct has been satisfactory.

MILITARY ROADS, POSTS AND DEFENCES.

ROADS.

187. The chief purely Military road, is that which, starting from the Peyzoo pass, on the North of the Dehra Ishmael Khan frontier, runs along the whole line of frontier posts down to the Sinde boundary, a distance of about 380 miles.

188. This road is kept in proper order by the frontier force officers, under the direct orders of the General commanding; it is passable in all weathers for Cavalry and Guns, and is most valuable for Military purposes. A line of road,—partly Military, partly Civil,—proceeds from Peyzoo, (before noted) viâ Bunnoo, and thence viâ Buhadoor Kheyl to Kohat,—distance about 120 miles.

From Kohat to Peshawur there is a made road, except in the Kohat pass itself, but the pass is very practicable for troops.

189. In addition to the above main lines of Military communication, there exist numerous lesser lines, from the head quarter Military stations to the posts on the frontier; their total length being about 152 miles.

POSTS.

190. The Military posts form a Military cordon from Kohat to Scinde, along the whole line of Trans-Indus frontier, about 500 miles; they are in the charge of the frontier officers, and are held either by the frontier force itself, or its auxiliaries,—the levies. They are valuable and necessary. In the lower Dehrajat, they have been moved up close to the hills; the dryness of the soil, the heat, and the brackish water—found generally at a depth of 280 feet from the surface, render the duty at these posts in the lower Dehrajat, trying and severe; it has been, however, most carefully and efficiently performed. In addition to the above, posts are also held by the frontier force in the valleys of Eusufzaie and Abbottabad in Hazara, and a detachment supplied to Murree.

191. Forts.—See Section Department Public Works.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

192. The accommodation of the regular army will be found under the head of Department Public Works. For that of the frontier force, it may be said that Lines are provided, under the usual regulations, by the Government, both at the Head Quarter stations, and at the out-posts. The Lines are good and comfortable.

193. The Irregular Cavalry generally prefer putting their horses under shelter, no matter how temporary it may be, so long as it keeps the sun and rain off the horse's loins.

COMMENDATION OF OFFICERS.

194. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is greatly indebted to Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B., A. D. C. to Her Majesty the Queen.

Frontier force.

In addition to the performance of the duties of his onerous and responsible position, he has most successfully conducted arduous and trying Military operations of the greatest value and importance to the Government.

195. The conduct of all the officers of the force has been excellent; that of the following officers during the past year deserves especial mention :—

ARTILLERY.

Captain T. R. Sladen ;
Captain E. Maister ;
Captain J. E. Hughes ;
Captain F. R. Butt ;
Captain F. R. DeBude.

CAVALRY.

Major L. B. Jones ;
Lieutenant E. J. Godby ;
Lieutenant Colonel C. Cureton ;
Lieutenant J. B. Lind.

GUIDES.

Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C. B ;
Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy.

INFANTRY.

Brigade Major J. W. Lambert, Commanding 1st Regt ;
Lieutenant A. Ruxton, Commanding 3rd Regiment ;
Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Wilde, Commg. 4th Regiment ;
Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in Command of 1st Sikhs ;
Lieutenant C. P. Keyes, Commanding 6th ditto ;
Captain J. P. W. Campbell, Commanding 1st Sikhs ;
Major O. E. Rothney, Commanding 4th Sikhs.

196. His Honor gladly acknowledges the valuable services rendered by the following officers who accompanied the late expeditions, but are not immediately under the orders of this Government.

Lieutenant Olpherts C. B. and V. C. who volunteered and rendered valuable service as orderly officer to General Chamberlain, throughout the Koorum expedition.

Major Walker, Bombay Engineers, Grand Trigonometrical Survey, who accompanied the Koorum and Mahsood expeditions, and obtained much valuable topographical information for the Government.

Captain Johnstone, Revenue Survey, who also accompanied both expeditions, and aided greatly in adding to our topographical knowledge of those districts.

Captain Pollard, of the Engineers, who rendered excellent service, not only in a Military capacity, but in surveying, Military sketching, &c.

Captain Chalmers, who commanded the 24th Punjab Infantry (Pioneers) and did good service.

POLICE.

Captain G. McAndrew;
Captain Younghusband;
Captain R. N. Tronson;
Captain H. H. Miller;
Captain W. Wyld.

CANTONMENT JOINT MAGISTRATES.

Captain J. W. Bean.
Captain LeGallais.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

Flax consigned to the English markets.

197. The despatch, to the English market, of two tons of flax, grown in the Goojranwalla district, was mentioned in last year's report. The ac-

tual prices obtained at Dundee and Belfast ranged from £35 to £45 per ton. But, in considering these prices, it must be borne in mind that the market price of flax at the time of despatch was very low, while the flax market in Europe was particularly favorable. The cost of transport from Lahore to ship-board at Kurrachee, is, at present, from £8 to £9 a ton. The price of flax fibre is about 8 Rupees per maund, or £22-8 per ton. It is calculated, however, that both the cost of carriage and of the fibre may probably be diminished.

Kangra Flax.

198. Some flax sent from the Kangra district, was valued in England at from £55 to £60 per ton. But Mr. Roberts (late Financial Commissioner) states that "it appears that there is some doubt "among the traders at home, whether the so-called flax of Kangra "is not, after all, only a finer species of Himalayan *hemp*; further, "the hemp is termed by them a kind of Rhea fibre. This pro- "duct is known by botanists as the "*urtica nivea*" of Linnæus, or "the "Borhmeria nivea" of Roxburgh; and the latter is, I be- "lieve, identical with the "China grass" of Assam,—a well known "article of commerce. It may prove interesting hereafter, in a "botanical point of view, to test by scientific examination, the "identity or affinity of these two products, but whatever be the "botanical order or species assigned to the Kangra flax,—whether "it be regarded as belonging to the *urticacea* or *linnacea*,—there "can be no doubt of the decided opinion of the traders at home "of the value and superiority of its fibre. "In the opinion of "Messrs. Kain and Co. of Dundee, if it could be put on board at "Kurrachee for £26 a ton, it would undoubtedly leave both to im- "porter and exporter a very handsome profit."

199. The Kangra hemp was valued at from £30 to £32 a ton, and was considered as an excellent material for cordage. The *sunn* fibre ("Crotolaria Juncea") was not so highly appreciated.

Lands at the Disposal of Government. 200. The following estimate has been made of the land at the disposal of Government in these provinces :—

	Acres.
Forest and waste lands,	2,312,260
Culturable,	5,196,779
Cultivated,	3,596
Unculturable,	7,51,014
	8,263,649

Of this area, but a small portion is in the hills, or adapted to European colonization.

Imphee. 201. The African "Imphee" has been naturalized with some success.

202. The extension of cultivation in the Peshawur division, is particularly remarked by the Commissioner ; more especially in the remote, and heretofore uncivilized, Meeranzyee valley.

203. In the Huzara district, the breeders of Kaghan and Balakôt evince anxiety to get the Merino rams, of which there is a small stock belonging to Government. A kind of "Puttoo" (coarse broad-cloth) made from the mixed wool of these sheep and those of the country, is superior to any thing of local manufacture.

PART II.—FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

Timber. 204. The demand for timber, both in Sind and the Punjab, increases with the progress of public works, particularly Railways. Large supplies are received through contractors from the territories of the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere. The Government

Pangee Agency. agency is still maintained at Pangee in the hill country of the Chumba

Raja. The establishment has recently been increased, and arrangements made for augmenting the supply of timber. For some time past doubts have been expressed regarding the durability of the Pangee timber. It is however in demand for the bridges on the Lahore and Peshawur road, for the viaducts of the Sind Railway, and for the Kurrachee harbour. By experiments made at the Roorkee college, it has been shown that the Pangee Deodar is superior to Sâl, a little inferior to the deodar of Gurhwal, and on the whole a very serviceable wood. The agency is certainly profitable. The direct profit from its establishment amounts to rupees 43,2[illegible], and the indirect profit to two lakhs, accruing from the reduced rate at which the timber is sold to Government. It is anticipated that the wood will acquire a harder and closer grain as the forest is thinned.

Forests in the Simla Hills.

205. In the territories of the hill chiefs about Simla, immense forests exist, but many are as yet inaccessible. Those forests which lie on the Sutlej are resorted to by European speculators and contractors. The interior hills are covered, especially on their northern slopes, with forests of the Keeloo (Cedrus Deodara). But the absence of water carriage renders the timber unmarketable. In the neighbourhood of Simla, the forests, which had been almost cleared, are again springing up with innumerable young trees. The forests in the Huzara and Kangra districts are carefully preserved.

PART III.—MINING.

Coal.

206. The hopes raised of the discovery of coal in the Punjab have proved illusory. Mr. Medlicott, of the Geological survey, after examining the localities in which it was asserted to exist, made the following remarks :—

"The Murree coal is lignite; a good specimen of it, analyzed "in the laboratory of the Geological Survey of India, gave 36 per cent of volatile "matter; in all the specimens the woody "fibre is recognizable. I have examined eighteen localities, widely "scattered through a considerable range of hills, and they all present "the same features. They are the stems or roots of trees imbedded "in the thick beds of soft sandstone of the lower Siwalik formation "of the middle tertiary period; where the stem has been crushed "the whole,—two to three inches thick,—is lignite: in other cases "the core is mostly silicified (petrified) wood,—the bark alone be-"ing pure lignite: I did not see any place where half a maund of "this substance could be extracted."

Its discovery in the Murree hills illusory.

207. Mr. Medlicott's report regarding the coal supposed to exist at Kotlee, in the Maharaja's territory, was equally discouraging.

Kotlee coal.

208. The lignite found near Shahpoor, in the salt range, burns fairly, leaving a brown cinder of nearly the same dimensions and form as before it was burnt, but the quantity of sulphur in it would render its use in locomotive boilers destructive, as it will not coke.

Shahpoor coal.

PART IV.—SURVEYS.

209. The survey of the Sind Sagur Doab has been finished and Lieutenant Anderson's party transferred to Oude. The survey of the Derajat has also been brought to an end by Captain H. C. Johnstone, who makes the following remarks on the year's operations:—

Sind Saugor Doab Survey finished.

Derajat Survey.

"The plains presented no unusually difficult features; desert "tracts with bad water were met with as before; the population

"was, if anything, wilder than in the southern portion of the Dera-"jat ;—it certainly was more fanatical."

"The hills, however, presented unusually great difficulties. "In many respects they differed from the hills of past seasons. "Formerly, I found them with but a scanty population,—compa-"ratively easy of ascent, and the distance from the plains to the "peaks of the Soliman not more, on an average, than twelve miles. "During the past season, I found large, powerful, and lawless "clans, (the Bozdars alone muster three thousand fighting men) "who had scarcely ever seen a European except at the head of "troops sent for their chastisement, and were consequently ex-"tremely jealous of my entry into their country ; the hills much "higher were rugged and difficult of ascent, and the Soliman, on an "average, twenty-five miles from the plains. By paying the chiefs, "and rewarding guides and villagers, I got a sulky admittance "into the mountains. On several occasions the clans assembled in "force, and were with difficulty quieted."

Survey of Cashmere.

210. The survey of Cashmere has been prosecuted under the able direction of Major Montgomerie.

PART V.—DISPENSARIES.

Comparative results for the year.

211. The increase in the number of persons, and particularly women, treated in the Punjab dispensaries, is highly satisfactory, and will be gathered from the following figures :—

Patients Treated.

	Remaining at end of 1858.	In-door.			Out-door.			Grand Total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	
1858,	1,734	7,089	862,	7,951	87,890	29,694	1,17,584	1,27,269
1859.	1,957	8,967	1,212	10,179,	1,19,350	41,167	1,60,519	1,72,653
Difference,	+223	+1,878	+350	+2,258	+31,460	+11,473	+42,935	+45,384

212. During 1858, the dispensaries in the Delhi and Hissar divisions were not in working order, and the 11,255 additional patients treated during 1859, cannot be fairly counted as indicating progress; but deducting these, there still remains an increase of 34,081 patients, in evidence of the growing popularity of these institutions.

213. The comparative return of Vaccination is also favourable. The Lieutenant Governor has urged this subject on the attention of both Medical and District authorities; and there has been no active opposition on the part of the people. Complaints are still made regarding the quality of the virus, and the inefficiency of the native vaccinators.

Vaccination.

OPERATIONS.

	SUCCESSFUL.	UNSUCCESSFUL.	DOUBTFUL.	TOTAL.
1858,	47,790	9,773	5,146	62,709
1859,	67,534	15,783	7,983	91,300
Increase,	19,744	6,010	2,837	28,589

PART VI.—CONSERVANCY.

214. A professional Surveyor is now employed in making the survey, preliminary to the execution, of the drainage works for the city of Umritsur. The situation of the town renders the drainage extremely difficult.

Umritsur Drainage.

215. During the year, an expense of rupees 89,900 has been incurred in re-paving the city of Lahore.

Re-paving Lahore city.

PART VII.—TEA.

216. Although the season was too cold and rainy, the out-turn of tea in the Holta plantations was considerably larger than last year. The following was the yield :—

Holta plantations.

Black Teas,	Souchong ... lbs		1,870
	Pouchong ... „ ...		22,480
Green Teas,	... ...		4,942
		Total	29,312.

217. The native tea-makers have become accomplished manipulators, and rival their Chinese instructors. Still Dr. Jameson is of opinion that no factory should be without Chinese superintendents, who take a pride in maintaining the quality of the tea, which would, under exclusively native workmen, deteriorate, and so prejudice the Indian teas in the European market. The great bulk of the produce has been made over to the Commissariat department. The demand for seeds and seedlings has generally increased. Two independent companies have their representatives in the Kangra Kohistan, and private parties are also anxious to engage in the cultivation.

218. The difficulties in the way of obtaining waste lands, in the Kangra district, have previously been explained. At the time of the settlement, the waste lands were included in the area of the existing townships, the owners of which are consequently, for the term of settlement, incapable of disturbance, whether they bring the land under cultivation or not. It was, however, extremely desirable that land should be available for tea cultivation, and the Lieutenant Governor, with the object of facilitating its conveyance, deputed an officer, (Lieutenant Paske) to negotiate between the zemindars

Kangra waste lands.

and intending purchasers. He made a personal survey of the waste lands; and such as were fit for the growth of the tea plant, and which the village communities were willing to dispose of, he bought up. The advantage of this course was, that it gave the speculator a parliamentary title, free from the intricate limitations which might have encumbered one obtained by private bargain. Some 3,500 acres were thus bought, and put up to auction on the 1st of July. It is expected that the footing thus gained by European settlers will greatly stimulate the production of tea.

Holta plantations retained by Government.

219. There was some intention at one time to sell the Holta factory. But it was represented that the possession of this plantation by any one Company would establish a monopoly, and prevent other settlers from obtaining seed. The factory has therefore been retained. It has been greatly enlarged, and additional pans erected.

Distribution of seeds and seedlings during the year.

220. In his last report, Doctor Jameson (who has charge also of the plantations in the North Western Provinces) states that "during the "last season, upwards of one hundred tons "of tea seeds, and two and a half millions "of seedling tea plants have been distributed from the Government "plantations in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Punjab, to private "parties. The tea plant is therefore being broad-cast over the "hilly districts of Bengal, the North West Provinces, and the "Punjab, and will, ere long, become an important article of exportation."

PART VIII.—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

221. In the month of December, the Lieutenant Governor made a tour through the divisions of Hissar and Delhi, lately added to the Punjab territories. The journey was made at the rate

of from 40 to 60 miles a day, in a carriage drawn by camels. The stations visited were Ferozepoor, Sirsa, Hissar, Hansee, Rohtuck, Jhujjur, Goorgaon, and Delhi. The distance between some of these is very great, and it would have occupied a whole season to have proceeded, in the ordinary way, by marching ten or twelve miles a day, with tents. The Viceroy, in his journey from Lahore to Peshawur, also travelled in a camel carriage.

CONCLUSION.

Summary of the year's operations.

222. The free intercourse held by the Viceroy, during his progress from Delhi to Peshawur, with the officers of Government and the native Chiefs, will enable His Excellency to supply any deficiencies in the foregoing narrative, and to decide if there has been any deterioration in the character of the Punjab administration during the past year. In the departments of Civil and Criminal justice, the practical working of recent reforms has been vigilantly watched. The re-organization of the police was deferred, pending the orders of the Supreme Government, since received. The land revenue has been abated in every instance recommended by the District officers; and new taxes have been imposed on the non-agricultural population, heretofore exempt from a share of the fiscal burden. The gross income of the State has been raised by nearly 20¾ lakhs: the local expenditure has been reduced by rupees 5,97,886, and the surplus raised to 118¼ lakhs. Richly rewarded for undoubted services, the independent Chiefs are identified with the British Government. Where internal disorder called for interference,—as at Bussahir,—it has been considerately exercised. In pursuance of a declared and stable policy, certain aggressions of frontier tribes have been promptly and effectually punished, and the ability of our troops to penetrate the most unknown and difficult mountain defiles, has been twice successfully proved. At a time of financial pressure, the funds available for public works have

been rigidly applied to the construction of barracks, the completion of main communications, and the continuation of canals. There have been effected, in the system of education, organic reforms, enlisting in its advancement the whole official influence of the State, reserving the energies of the departmental officers for the higher branches of the work, and providing a variety of schools, fitted to the requirements both of the higher and lower classes of the people. Lastly, the progress of the Railway; the tenure procured for European settlers in the hills; the cultivation of tea; the greater frequency of postal communication; the increase of river traffic; the multiplication of churches; the alleviation of disease; the extension of vaccination; will show that the various subjects conducive to material and moral development, have received due attention at the hands of the local Government. If these results (many of which are independent of human exertion) be in any degree satisfactory, the Lieutenant Governor desires cordially to acknowledge how much they are owing to the unvarying support which His Honor has received from the Head of Her Majesty's Indian Government; and to the zealous and sustained efforts of the Civil officers. The thanks of the Lieutenant Governor are justly due to the whole body; and especially to those whose names are specified below.

Commendation of Civil officers.

223. The office of Judicial Commissioner, during the past year and that preceding, was filled by Mr. E. Thornton. The results of his administration have been recorded; and evince the careful though reforming solicitude with which it was conducted.

224. On Mr. McLeod's departure, Mr. A. A. Roberts officiated as Financial Commissioner, with much satisfaction to the local Government. He was subsequently appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, being succeeded by Mr. R. N. Cust, at the close of the official year.

225. Mr. C. U. Aitchison's efficiency, as Personal Assistant to the Judicial Commissioner, is attested by his promotion to be Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, and he has left behind him a memorial of his diligence in his "Manual of Punjab Law." His successor,—Mr. T. Thornton,—and Mr. H. Perkins, Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner, have evinced capacity and application in the performance of their duties.

226. The special acknowledgements of the Lieutenant Governor are due to Mr. R. H. Davies, who conducted the duties of the Secretariat throughout the year. He combines, with great ability, sound judgment, and much industry.

227. The services of Major Lawrence, the Military Secretary, were also very valuable. On his departure, owing to ill health, he has been succeeded by Major Hutchinson, (Bengal Engineers) late Military Secretary in Oude.

228. Mr. Kirke, the experienced Superintendent of the Secretariat, rejoined his office at the close of the year. During his absence, his duties were satisfactorily carried on by Mr. R. H. Haviland.

229. The following officers also deserve particular mention :—

COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. G. C. Barnes, ...	Cis Sutlej States.
Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Hamilton, ...	Mooltan Division.
Major E. Lake, ...	Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. R. N. Cust, (Officiating Financial Commissioner,) ...	Umritsur Division.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth, who has for several months officiated as Commissioner of Hissar as well as of the ...	Delhi Division.

Mr. C. B. Saunders, ... Rawulpindee Division.

Mr. R. Temple, ... Lahore Division.

Captain H. James (accompanied the Kabyl Kheyl expedition,) ... Peshawur Division.

Lieut. Colonel Taylor (accompanied the Mahsood expedition,) ... Leia Division.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. W. Money, ... Commissioner of Customs, N. W. P.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Major J. R. Becher;

Mr. P. S. Melvill, (Officiating Commissioner Hissar and Trans Sutlej States;)

Mr. W. Ford;

Mr. P. H. Egerton, (Officiating Commissioner Umritsur Division;)

General H. C. Van Cortlandt, C. B;

Mr. F. H. Cooper;

Mr. J. Naesmyth;

Captain A. L. Busk;

Mr. R. E. Egerton;

Captain F. R. Pollock, (Officiating Commissioner Rawulpindee Division;)

Captain J. E. Cracroft;

Captain H. W. H. Coxe (accompanied the Mahsood expedition;)

Captain B. Henderson (accompanied the Kabyl Kheyl expedition);

Captain W. McNiele.

Captain R. R. Adams;
Captain R. Young;
Captain P. Maxwell;
Mr. W. E. Blyth.

NOTE. The name of Mr. D. Simson, Deputy Commissioner of Hooshiarpoor, was inadvertently omitted from the last report. This officer received the thanks of the Supreme Government in 1858, for the frustration of a plot amongst the disarmed Sepoys of the 4th N. I. to murder their officers.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Captain H. B. Urmston;
Mr. C. P. Elliott;
Mr. R. F. Saunders;
Captain T. W. Mercer;
Mr. W. C. Plowden;
Mr. D. C. McNabb;
Mr. B. Hardinge;
Mr. R. W. Thomas;
Lieutenant A. A. Munro;
Captain H. A. Dwyer;
Lieutenant J. S. Tighe;
} Offg. Depy. Commissioners.
Captain C. A. McMahon;
Lieutenant C. H. Hall;
Lieutenant R. J. D. Ferris;
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin;
Mr. W. B. Jones;
Lieutenant G. G. Young;
Mr. C. E. Bernard;
Mr. G. R. Elsmie;
Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney;
Mr. J. W. Smyth;
Lieutenant W. G. Waterfield;
Mr. O. Wood.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. J. H. Penn;
Madho Pershad;
Mr. J. C. Murphy;
Mr. L. Berkeley;
Pundit Motee Lall;
Agha Kalb Abed;
Mr. A. J. S. Donald;
Pundit Munphool (Officiating Meer Moonshee to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor;)
Mr. G. Thomson;
Syshee Ram;
Syud Sooltan Ali;
Ameer Chund;
Colonel Dhunraj;
Shazadah Jumboor.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Doctor C. Hathaway.

REVENUE SURVEYORS.

Captain H. C. Johnstone (accompanied the Kabyl Kheyl and Mahsood expeditions;)
Lieutenant F. C. Anderson;
Mr. Patterson.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. H. Wright,
Mr. W. Wright,

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

R. H. DAVIES,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.

RECEIPTS.	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Land Tax, ...	*1,96,84,221	...	...	1,99,83,309	...	...	2,99,088	...	...	...	...	...
Excise and Stamps, ...	*58,40,218	...	...	63,08,564	...	...	4,68,346	...	...	...	...	...
Trade Taxes, ...	...	...	...	9,75,807	...	...	9,75,807	...	...	...	...	...
Nuzurana, Tribute &c.,...	3,05,929	...	...	4,22,956	...	...	1,17,027	...	...	...	...	...
Postal, &c., ...	*6,25,639	...	...	7,66,623	...	...	1,40,984	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous (including in 1859-60, receipts on account Imperial Ferry Fund,) ...	9,84,414	...	...	9,65,491	...	...	...	...	...	18,923	...	...
Toshakhanahs, ...	55,139	...	...	1,45,433	...	...	90,294	...	...	...	...	...
Total Ordinary, ...	2,74,95,560	...	...	2,95,68,183	...	...	20,91,546	...	...	18,923	...	...
Extraordinary, ...	3,581	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	1,181	...	...
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary, ...	2,74,99,141	...	...	2,95,70,583	...	...	20,91,546	...	...	20,104	...	...
Local Funds, ...	17,25,504	...	...	19,13,011	...	...	1,87,507	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, ...	2,92,24,645	...	...	3,14,83,594	...	...	22,79,053	...	...	20,104	...	...

* Errors have been corrected.

APPENDIX I. (Concluded.)

DISBURSEMENTS.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
General, ...	9,08,956	10,14,272	1,05,316	...
Judicial, ...	29,07,905	27,30,462	...	1,77,443
Revenue, ...	20,85,228	18,83,086	...	2,02,142
Excise and Stamps, ...	4,77,028	6,18,092	1,41,064	...
Trade Taxes, ...	...	16,975	16,975	...
Pensions, &c., ...	11,45,916	12,75,404	1,29,488	...
Postal, &c.,	6,36,822	6,90,994	54,172	...
Miscellaneous, ...	7,43,237	10,64,281	3,21,044	...
Military, ...	69,94,607	59,30,107	...	10,64,500
Toshakhanahs, ...	44,482	1,58,721	1,14,239	...
Total Ordinary, ...	1,59,44,181	1,53,82,394	8,82,298	14,44,085
Settlement and Survey, ...	2,75,633	1,00,887	...	1,74,746
Public Works Department, ...	20,42,549	22,07,378	1,64,829	...
Miscellaneous, ...	31,933	5,751	...	26,182
Total Extraordinary, ...	23,50,115	23,14,016	1,64,829	2,00,928
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary, ...	1,82,94,296	1,76,96,410	10,47,127	16,45,013
Local Funds, ...	12,58,886	13,57,505	98,619	...
Grand Total,...	1,95,53,182	1,90,53,915	11,45,746	16,45,013

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum of the entire actual cost of the undermentioned Troops, under the orders of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab from May 1859 to April 1860.

LAHORE, *the 29th June* 1860.

STATION.	DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total.			Grand Total.		
Kohat,	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery, ...	49,822	10	2	13,713	1	7	63,535	11	9			
Bunnoo,	No. 2 ditto ditto, ...	55,650	7	6	16,309	14	3	7[illegible],960	5	9			
Dera Ismail Khan,	No. 3 ditto ditto, ...	59,345	3	3	13,867	10	1	73,212	13	4			
Kohat,	No. 4 or Garrison Company, ...	11,120	14	2	80	8	...	11,201	6	2			
Huzara,	Huzara Mountain Train, ...	22,250	9	9	2,581	14	3	24,832	8	[illegible]			
Peshawur,	Peshawur ditto, ...	41,241	6	5	8,431	8	...	49,672	14	5			
Dera Ismail Khan,	Dera Ismail Khan Magazine, ...	20,[illegible]98	12	0	2,397	11	7	23,396	7	7	3,17,812	3	0
Peshawur,	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry, ...	2,03,641	3	11	23,639	11	3	2,27,280	15	2			
Kohat,	2nd ditto ditto, ...	2,11,751	15	3	24,934	6	3	2,36,686*	5	6			
Dera Ismail Khan,	3rd ditto ditto, ...	2,20,103	3	10	0	0	0	2,20,103	3	10			
Dera Gazee Khan,	4th ditto ditto, ...	2,24,645	3	5	168	0	0	2,24,813	5	5			
Bunnoo,	5th ditto ditto, ...	2,22,081	14	5	1,376	7	3	2,23,458	5	8			
Asnee,	Mooltan Cavalry Regiment. ...	1,02,770	0	0	31	0	0	1,02,801†	0	0			
Meean Meer.	Pathan Cavalry Regiment,‡ ...	1,02,770	5	6	31	0	0	1,02,801	5	6	13,37,944	7	1
Kohat,	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, ...	1,20,480	2	1	1,996	5	6	1,22,476	7	7			
Camp Puloseen,	2nd ditto ditto, ...	1,14,795	4	7	15,070	3	5	1,29,865	8	0			
Dera Gazee Khan,	3rd ditto ditto, ...	1,13,022	1	9	4,607	14	0	1,17,629	15	9			
Kohat,	4th ditto ditto, ...	1,21,254	4	2	5,[illegible]	0	10	1,26,696	5	0			
Kohat,	5th ditto ditto, ...	1,20,882	1	4	15,663	14	0	1,36,545	15	4			
Camp Puloseen,	6th ditto ditto, ...	1,12,166	15	6	6,313	11	2	1,18,480	8	8			
Camp Jhubbee,	25th ditto ditto, ...	1,45,589	5	4	2,233	9	6	1,47,822	14	10	8,99,517	11	2
	Carried over,	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	25,55,274	5	3

* Including expense of extra squadron.

† No return received. Estimated cost from 1st Nov. 1859 to 30th April 1860.

‡ Raised 1st Nov. 1859.

STATION.	DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.		Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total.			Grand Total.		
	Brought over,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,55,274	5	3
Murdan,	Guide Corps,	...	3,01,021	0	8	6,894	13	[illegible]	3,07,916	4	5			
Bunnoo,	1st Regiment Sikh Infantry,	...	1,31,772	10	0	17,369	13	6	1,49,142	7	6			
Moradabad,	2nd ditto ditto,	...	1,18,782	2	6	13,562	14	3	1,32,351	0	9			
Goruckpore,	3rd ditto ditto,	...	1,30,963	13	4	16,267	12	1	1,47,231	9	5			
Camp Jhubbee,	4th ditto ditto,	...	1,28,677	12	10	4,884	1	4	1,33,561	14	2	8,70,203	4	3
Lahore Division,	1st Punjab Police Battalion Lahore,	...	1,02,517	1	9	1,350	2	3	1,03,867	4	0			
	7th ditto ditto,	...	1,02,505	9	11	3,209	4	0	1,05,714	13	11			
	Mounted Police Lahore and Umritsur,	...	1,95,989	8	6	0	0	0	1,95,989	[illegible]	6	4,05,571	10	5
Mooltan Division,	3rd Punjab Police Battalion,	...	1,02,195	4	5	5,624	14	2	1,07,820	[illegible]	7			
	Mounted Police,	...	1,62,590	12	3	4,598	11	7	1,67,189	7	10	2,75,009	10	5
Jhelum Division,	5th Punjab Police Battalion,	...	1,00,528	14	9	2,451	14	0	1,02,985	12	9			
	Mounted Police,	...	1,26,009	13	2	1,935	0	0	1,27,944	13	2	2,30,925	9	11
Trans-Sutlej Division,	2nd Punjab Police Battalion Kangra,	...	1,00,760	11	9	3,655	0	4	1,04,415	12	1			
	Mounted Police,	...	52,610	0	8	3,813	5	4	56,423	6	[illegible]	1,60,839	2	1
Cis-Sutlej Division,	4th Punjab Police Battalion Umballa,	...	1,02,373	7	7	4,103	4	3	1,06,476	11	10			
	Mounted Police,	...	1,06,098	9	10	5,498	14	0	1,11,597	7	10	2,18,074	3	8
Dera Gazee Khan,	Mounted Police,	...	90,115	0	0	376	7	6	90,491	7	6	90,491	7	6
	Carried over,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,06,389	5	6

APPENDIX II. (Continued.)

STATION.	DESIGNATION OF CORPS.		Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total.			Grand Total.		
	Brought over,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,06,389	5	6
Abbottabad,	Mounted Police,	...	43,595	1	5	5	7	0	43,600	8	[illegible]			
Huzara,	Suttee Company,	...	6,636	0	[illegible]	128	9	0	6,761	9	[illegible]	50,365	1	5
Peshawur,	Mounted Police,	...	58,920	0	0	240	0	0	59,160	0	0	59,160	0	0
Dera Ismail Khan,	6th Punjab Police Battalion,	...	1,01,850	7	1	5,940	2	1	1,07,790	9	2			
	Mounted Police (old,)	...	27,911	6	11	0	0	0	27,911	6	11			
	Foot Levies, (do.,)	...	21,180	14	3	0	0	0	21,180	14	3	1,56,832	14	4
Delhi Division,	8th Punjab Police Battalion, Delhi,	...	1,00,521	8	10	579	0	0	1,01,100	8	10			
	Mounted Police, ditto,	...	62,497	7	10	7,322	11	0	69,820	2	10			
	Ditto, Paneeput,	...	24,670	0	0	360	0	0	25,030	0	0	1,95,950	11	8
Goorgaon Division,	9th Punjab Police Battalion Goorgaon,	...	1,00,733	9	5	3,197	11	9	1,03,931	5	2			
	Mounted Police Goorgaon and Jhujjur,	...	1,36,315	9	7	5,424	0	0	1,41,739	9	7			
	Ditto ditto Rohtuck,	...	46,570	4	10	3,840	0	0	50,410	4	10	2,96,081	3	7
Sirsa,	Mounted Police,	...	59,659	0	7	[illegible],559	1	8	64,218	2	3			
	Foot Police 3 Companies,	...	17,715	1	5	1,219	14	0	18,934	15	5	83,153	1	8
Hissar,	10th Punjab Police Battalion,	...	19,761	7	5	5,657	5	10	25,418	13	3			
	Mounted Police,	...	69,723	3	1	4,898	12	0	74,621	15	11			
	Rajah Jowahir Sing's Contingent,	...	47,846	1	3	383	14	6	48,229	15	9	1,48,270	12	11
	Carried over,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,96,253	3	1

APPENDIX II. (*Concluded.*)

		Fixed Establishment.			Total.			Grand Total.		
Brought over,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,96,253	3	1
STAFF.										
Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, @	...	2,000	...	...	24,000	...	...			
Staff Officer Punjab Irregular Force, @	...	815	6	...	9,784	8	...			
Medical attendance, @	...	30	...	...	360	...	...			
8 Captains of Police, each @	...	800	...	...	76,800	...	...			
2 Lieutenants of Police, each @	...	600	...	...	14,400	...	...			
Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force, @	...	665	...	...	7,980	...	...			
Office Establishment to Captains and Lieutenants of Police, @	...	400	...	...	4,800	...	...			
7 Station Staff Officers,	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	1,39,924	8	...
Grand Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,36,177	11	1

The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, Medical stores, &c., have not been included in this statement.

(Sd.) G. HUTCHINSON, *Major,*

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,

Military Deptt.

(COPY.)

NO. 3,367.

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Dated FORT WILLIAM, 11*th August* 1860.

SIR,

Foreign Deptt. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th ultimo, No. 524, submitting the Annual Administration Report of the Punjab and its Dependencies for the year 1859-60, and in reply to state that the Governor General in Council is well satisfied with the general results therein exhibited.

2. His Excellency in Council views with much pleasure the gradual extinction of the crime of infanticide, as reported in the 31st paragraph.

3. His Excellency in Council desires to have a full report of all that has been done, and all that it is proposed to do, in respect to the rights of cultivators, to which allusion is made in the 47th paragraph.

4. The activity manifested in the Educational Department, and the reforms reported in the 56th paragraph, meet with the approbation of the Governor General in Council.

5. His Excellency in Council desires me to request, that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to all those officers who are brought to favorable notice by the Lieutenant Governor.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM, the 11*th August* 1860.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. H. DAVIES,

Secretary to Government Punjab.